AMUSEMENTS.

…LEY'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, JULY 4,

HOLIDAY MATINEE!

GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

CASTE!

FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC, BY THE … C. L. A., AT … GROVE.

…modations for 25,000 People.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND GALA WEEK!

BRILLIANT YOUNG ACTRESS KATIE PUTNAM.

East Lynne!

FOURTH OF JULY. GRAND PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SCHOOL,

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

… or, LA BAYADERE,

OGDEN'S GROVE.

ITALIAN NIGHT!

STANDARD HALL.

Grand Benefits, TENDERED BY THE … Christian Union Dramatic Class

…ON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

E. T. STETSON AS SPRING DICK!

BEST BOY IN NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF ST. MARY'S CONFERENCE St. Vincent De Paul Society,

… JERUSALEM CHURCH.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

SOCIABLE AND CONCERT.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1873. NUMBER 115.

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK

Summer Meeting.

July 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

22 RACES.

$40,000 in Premiums.

164 HORSES ENTERED.

Embracing the Best Running and Trotting Horses in the Country.

ENTRIES.

First Day—Tuesday, July 1.

FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 1—$300.

Gardner House Stake for colts and fillies 3 years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by the Gardner House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats in harness. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

1—W. W. Hamilton, Crystal Lake, Ill., br. c. T. J. Scott by Lakeland Abdalla, out of Lucille by Membrino Pilot.

2—W. W. Hamilton, b. f. Motto by Autocrat, out of Idlewild by Idol.

3—Forrest Bay Stock Farm, Waukegan, Ill., b. f. Nancy Pilot, by Woodburn Pilot out of Mollie Harrison, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay.

4—J. B. Crawford, Chicago, Ill., ch. c. Bullion by Logan, out of Currency by Childe Harold.

5—R. Armstrong, Romeo, Mich., b. c. Matt Duffy by Young Fearnought, dam by Ethan Allen.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 2—$300.

Pacific Hotel Stake for colts and fillies three years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by the Pacific Hotel. Second to save its stake. Mile heats. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

1—F. H. Slack, Champaign, Ill., ch. f. Susie Ann by Mammon, by Maud Buford.

2—J. C. Simpson, Riverside, Ill., ch. c. Craigeburn by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Maggie Mitchell.

3—J. M. Harney, St. Louis, Mo., ch. c. by Pat Malloy, out of Annie Travis, by imp. Yorkshire.

4—W. James, St. Louis, Mo., gr. f. Maramee by Lightning, dam by Epsilon.

5—B. J. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., ch. c. John Davis by Uncle Vic, out of Mollie Wood by Star Davis.

6—Ed. Gray, Chicago, Ill., b. c. Wexford by Woodstock, out of Waxy by imp. Cruiser.

7—S. Powers, Decatur, Ill., b. c. Tom Walker by Mammon, out of Ada Kennett, by Bonnie Laddie.

8—H. Blandy, Zanesville, O., br. c. Latitude by Longitude, out of Kate Boston by Lexington.

9—S. M. Reynolds, Galesburg, Ill., b. f. by Zero, out of Kate Leonard by Epsilon.

10—Robert Dixon, Henderson, Ky., ch. c. Harry Todd by Planet, out of Elkhorna.

11—John Demass, Detroit, Mich., b. c. Montrose by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of May by Bob Letcher.

12—D. McDaniel, Saratoga, N. Y., ch. f. Katie Pease by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM NO. 3—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:40. $1,000 to 1st, $400 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

1—Ben Mace's r. g. Walter.

2—T. P. Rosche's b. m. Hattie Fawcette.

3—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Albert.

4—Graves & Loomis' bl. m. Clementine.

5—J. H. Martin's br. g. Cheston.

6—A. Lewis' b. m. Ida.

7—Wm. Darling's s. g. Quicksilver, formerly Kemble.

8—Green B. Bryan's gr. g. Gentleman Joe.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 4—$4,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:35. $2,000 to 1st, $1,000 to 2d, $600 to 3d, $400 to 4th.

1—A. Lewis' ch. s. Byron.

2—H. … b. m. Ella Wright.

3—Ben Mace's b. m. Clara G.

4—J. Fuller's br. g. Henry Todd.

5—R. Armstrong's b. g. Fred Hooper.

6—R. Martin's b. g. Joker.

7—T. C. Goodrich's b. g. Bodine.

8—G. W. Van Brunt's br. s. Ripon Boy.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 5—$600.

Mile heats for all ages. $400 to 1st, $140 to 2d, $60 to 3d.

1—H. C. Blandy's c. Boston Cruiser.

2—Ed Gray's ch. g. King's Excuse, 5 years, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Betty King by Boston.

3—J. C. Simpson's b. m. Waunetta by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion by Monarch.

4—F. Loyd's ch. f., 3 years by Voucher, dam by Epsilon.

5—James H. Sumner's b. m. Rocket, 8 years, by West Roxbury, dam Nora Worth by imp. Eclipse.

6—Ed Harrison's b. c. Hunkidora, 3 years, by Malcolm, dam by Albion.

7—J. J. Crowley's ch. h. Quartermaster by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Rosette.

8—William Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, 4 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Zone.

9—T. G. Moore's ch. c. Roger Hanson.

10—R. H. Barnes' b. m. Lady Fairfield by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster.

11—John H. Davis' b. m., 4 years old, by imp. Fazzoletta, dam by Whalebone.

Second Day—Wednesday, July 2.

FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 6—$300.

Tremont House Stake, for colts and fillies 4 years old. $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by Tremont House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in Harness. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

1—W. W. Hamilton, Crystal Lake, Ill., b. c. Quickstep by Alhambra, dam by Tom Hall.

2—J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Iowa, ch. c. Gen. Grant by Wapsie.

3—Forrest Bay Stock Farm, Waukegan, Ill., ch. c. Borden by Woodburn Pilot, pedigree of dam unknown.

4—A. Doughty, Chicago, Ill., ch. c. White Eye by Alhambra, dam Idaho by Idol.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 7—$500.

Dash of 1¼ miles for all ages. $300 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—J. C. Simpson's Waunetta, pedigree above.

2—J. F. Morris' ch. f. Nellie R., 5 years, by Lightning, dam Nora Oreina by Mahomet.

3—James H. Sumner's ch. c. March, 4 years, by West Roxbury, dam Kate Rob by Marco.

4—James Conlisk's b. g. Young Harry of the West, 4 years, by Harry of the West, dam by imp. Glencoe.

5—J. M. Harney's ch. c. Harry O'Fallon by Australian, dam Sunny South by imp. Bird Catcher.

6—R. & J. Rowett's ch. f. Altoona, 4 years, by Tobe Drum, dam Florida by Zero.

7—Dan Kinney & Co.'s ch. m. Flush, 4 years, by Hiawatha, dam Fanny Bugg by imp. Ambassador.

8—C. F. Brown's ch. c. Keno, 3 years, by imp. Australian, dam by Oliver.

9—T. G. Moore's b. m. Hollywood, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Miriam by imp. Glencoe.

10—R. H. Barnes' b. m. Lady Fairfield, pedigree elsewhere.

11—D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Rider, 4 years by Knight of St. George, dam Glycera.

12—S. M. Reynold's b. f. Venus, 4 years, by Judge Leonard, dam Miss Doyle by Lexington.

13—John H. Davis, ch. c., 3 years old, by Pat Malloy, dam Anna Travis, by imp. Yorkshire.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 8—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 3 minutes. $1,000 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

1—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Albert.

2—Addison Doty's b. g. W. J. Cooper.

3—William Darling's s. g. Quicksilver (formerly Kemble).

4—W. H. Crawford's ch. m. Nellie.

5—C. B. Myers' b. g. Fox.

6—C. B. Lee's b. g. Harry Howard.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 9—$3,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:32. $1,500 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

1—Ben Mace's r. g. Walter.

2—S. Lovejoy's ch. g. James H.

3—F. F. Wanmaker's br. g. Vaughn.

4—E. Townsend's br. g. Wisconsin Star.

5—D. Pfeiffer's br. g. Barney Kelly.

6—C. Sullivan's ch. g. Dan Sutton.

7—Alexander Lewis' s. g. Hope.

[illegible]

1—J. R. Martin's g. g. Ben Smith.

2—James A. Cummings' b. s. Redwing (formerly Champion).

3—W. W. Hamilton's b. g. Larcher.

4—C. Pearson's s. m. Annie Watson.

5—W. H. Byers' b. s. Little Mack.

6—W. H. Foley's b. m. Kate Hazard.

7—Charles B. Myers' b. m. Capitola.

8—… Corrigan's b. s. Jackson.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 10—$1,500.

Mile heats for all ages. $900 to 1st, $450 to 2d, $150 to 3d.

1—W. G. Harding's ch. m. Euchre, 5 years, by Brown Dick, dam Old Trick, by Lexington.

2—William Jennings' ch. c. Silent Friend, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam Springbrook, by Lexington.

3—D. McDaniels and Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, 4 years, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter.

4—John M. Matthews' b. c. Bangwood, 4 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Percy.

5—S. M. Reynolds' b. s. Nick Baker, 5 years, by Zero, dam Ada Leonard, by Epsilon.

6—John H. Davis' b. c., 4 years old, by Matt Davies, dam Barabotte, by Commodore.

Third Day—Thursday, July 3.

FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 11—$400.

For 5 year olds. $250 to 1st, $100 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—Horace Wilson, Rushville, Ind., — f. ——.

2—W. James, b. s. Frank Allison.

3—George Williams, b. c. Hiram.

4—Geo. Gladdens, b. g. Nick.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 12—$500.

Dash of twice round the inside track. All ages. $300 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—J. C. Simpson's Waunetta, pedigree above.

2—John M. Harney's Harry O'Fallon, pedigree above.

3—R. & J. Rowett's ch. c. Illinois, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Dixie by Revenue.

4—William Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, pedigree above.

5—D. McDaniels & Co.'s b. f. Sue Rider, pedigree above.

6—Dan Kinney & Co.'s ch. m. Flush, 4 years, pedigree above.

7—T. G. Morris' b. m. Hollywood, 5 years, pedigree above.

8—R. H. Barnes' b. m. Lady Fairfield, pedigree above.

10—R. H. Barnes' b. m. ——, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Easter by Endorser.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 13—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:27. $1,000 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

1—G. J. Fuller's b g Henry Todd.

2—R. Armstrong's b. g. Fred Hooper.

3—James Dugerey's b. g. Joker.

4—G. W. Van Brunt's br. s. Ripon Boy.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 15—$1,000.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5. $600 to 1st, $300 to 2d, $100 to 3d.

1—F. Loyd's b. g. Port Leonard 4 years, by Voucher, dam Prunella by Glencoe.

2—W. M. Barrow's ch. g. Jennings (formerly Emmett), 3 years, by Asteroid, dam by imp. Glencoe.

3—J. J. Crowley's ch. s. Quartermaster, pedigree above.

4—W. G. Harding's br. f. Mariposa, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Nubia by Albion.

5—T. G. Moore's ch. c. Roger Hanson, 4 years by Jack Malone, dam by Lemar.

6—D. McDaniels & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, pedigree.

7—S. M. Reynolds' b. s. Nick Baker, pedigree above.

8—John H. Davis, b. m., 4 years old, by imp. Fazzoletta, dam by Whalebone.

Fourth Day—Friday, July 4th.

FORENOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 16—$2,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:50. $1,000 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

1—E. March's b. g. Dunlap (formerly Starlight).

2—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Albert.

3—J. H. Martin's br. g. Cheston.

4—Alexander Lewis' b. m. Ida.

5—W. W. Hamilton's ch. s. Autocrat.

6—Wm. Darling's s. g. Quicksilver (formerly Kemble).

7—C. B. Myer's b. g. Fox.

8—N. H. Crawford's ch. m. Nellie.

PACING PREMIUM, NO. 17—$500.

For all pacers. $300 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

1—D. F. Frank's b. g. Don Carlos.

2—E. March's b. m. Fanny Fern.

3—D. S. Lovejoy's b. g. Babe.

4—T. Evarts' b. g. Sleepy Bill.

5—W. H. Crawford's b. g. Harry.

6—W. H. Ewing's g. Copperbottom.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 18—$300.

The Brown Stake, for colts and fillies, two years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by Wentworth & Woolworth, Clark and Madison-sts. Second to save its stake. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873. Dash of half a mile.

1—W. M. Barron, Chicago, Ill., b. f. Viva by Tricotrin, out of Phoenix Belle (sister to Joe Daniels).

2—J. C. Simpson, Riverside, Ill., b. f. Marion by Malcolm, out of Maggie Mitchell.

3—J. C. Simpson, Riverside, Ill., b. c. Three Cheers by imp. Hurrah, out of Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.

4—J. M. Harney, St. Louis, Mo., b. f. by Pat. Malloy, out of Kate Leonard by Epsilon.

5—B. J. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., ch. c. Uncle Hark by Uncle Vic, out of Ada Kennett by Bonnie Laddie.

6—B. J. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., ch. f. Mary Rowett by Uncle Vic, out of Mammona.

7—Ed. Gray, Chicago, Ill., ch. c. Dan O'Hara by Woodstock, out of Waxy by imp. Cruiser.

8—S. Powers, Decatur, Ill., b. f. Carrie P. by imp. Billet, out of Miss Foote.

9—O. P. Chaney, Winchester, O., ch. f. Venice by Ringmaster, out of Fanny Brown by Lightning.

10—T. G. Moore, Mobile, Ala., b. c. by Lightning, dam sister to Jerome Edgar.

11—D. McDaniel, Saratoga, N. Y., b. c. by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington.

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 19—$500.

Dash of 1¼ miles for all ages, carrying 100 lbs. $300 to 1st, $100 to second.

1—James H. Sumner's b. m. Rocket, pedigree above.

2—J. M. Harney's Henry O'Fallon, pedigree above.

3—J. T. Saville's b. g. Lancer, 7 years, by Lexington, dam Scotland by imp. Albion.

4—William Jenning's b. c. Cape Race, pedigree above.

5—C. F. Brown's ch. c. Keno, pedigree above.

6—R. Barnes' Lady Fairfield, pedigree above.

7—Ed. Gray's ch. g. King's Excuse, pedigree above.

8—H. Blandy & Son's ch. c. Tom Boston, by Frank Boston, dam Prelude by Cruiser.

9—D. McDaniel's & Co.'s b. f. Sue Rider, pedigree above.

10—John H. Davis, b. c. 4 years old, by Matt Davies, dam Barabotte, by Commodore.

AFTERNOON.

TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 20—$3,000.

For horses which have never beaten 2:30. $1,500 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

1—Ben Mace's r. g. Walter.

2—F. F. Wanmaker's bl. g. Edgar.

3—Ed Brown's b. g. Joe Udell.

4—Dan Pfeiffer's b. m. Topsy.

5—A. H. Buck, ch. m. Hattie.

6—J. H. Loyd's bl. g. Black Prince.

7—J. R. Martin's b. g. Ben Smith.

8—J. Smith's s. m. Lady Fox.

9—J. A. Cumming's b. s. Redwing (formerly Champion).

10—E. V. Bennett's b. g. Country Boy (formerly Gen. Howard).

RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 22—$3,000.

Heats of 2 miles. $1,800 to the first, $900 to the second, $300 to the third.

1—J. C. Simpson's Waunetta, pedigree above.

2—James H. Summer's ch. c. March, pedigree above.

3—W. C. Harding's ch. m. Euchre, pedigree above.

4—William Jenning's ch. c. Silent Friend, pedigree above.

5—T. G. Moore's b. m. Hollywood, pedigree above.

6—J. Conlisk's b. g. Young Harry of the West, pedigree above.

7—D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, pedigree above.

8—S. M. Reynold's b. f. Venus, pedigree above.

Special purse to take place of race No. 14, for horses that never beat 2:21, entries to close Monday evening.

Railroad Accommodations.

The P. & Ft. W. Dummy cars leave Madison-st. depot every hour, stopping at all principal cross streets. The M. Southern Dummy cars leave depot, Van Buren-st., every hour, stopping at all principal cross streets. Horse cars on State-st. every 5 minutes, direct to the park. Omnibus lines will all be run every day during the meeting. The drive, by way Michigan-av. and the Boulevards, are unexcelled. Excursion trains will be run on principal railroads running into Chicago. Horses will be promptly called for morning races at 10 o'clock sharp, and for afternoon races at 2 o'clock sharp, so that all may be finished in good season.

Prices of Admission	$1.00
Ladies Stand (Extra)	.50
Private Boxes (Season)	50.00
Private Boxes (Daily)	10.00

The Club-House reserved exclusively for members and their families.

W. F. TUCKER, President.
A. S. GAGE, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's Steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, from dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 1, at 7 p. m.

Union Steamboat Company's Steamer TOLEDO leaves dock at Randolph-st., Wednesday, July 2, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 22 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Factory and Wood-Working Machinery, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Stewart-av. One of the most complete in the city. Inquire at 76 East Van Buren-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

At Close of Business June 13, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,447,520.89
Overdrafts		3,233.47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		460,500.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		213,542.30
Due from National Banks		56,286.95
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4,150.66
Banking House	$ 8,715.18	
Furniture and Fixtures	6,122.11	14,837.29
Current Expenses		14,771.59
U. S. Revenue Stamps		1,516.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	$ 133,136.35	
Bills of other National Banks	14,480.00	
Fractional Currency including Nickels	755.96	
Legal Tender Notes	450,000.00	598,372.31
		$2,814,742.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 500,000.00
Surplus Fund		200,000.00
Interest	$ 53,859.84	
Exchange	8,420.74	
Profit and Loss	12,125.78	74,406.36
National Bank Circulation outstanding		407,500.00
Individual deposits	$1,008,972.47	
Demand Certificates of Deposits	79,312.21	
Certified Checks	29,894.95	1,118,179.63
Due to National Banks		175,406.13
Due to State Banks and Bankers		339,250.34
		$2,814,742.46

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

I, George L. Otis, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1873. JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: HENRY W. KING, H. Z. CULVER, H. F. EAMES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

Lunt, Preston & Kean,

BANKERS,

As made to the Clearing House Association, at the Close of Business, June 13, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$511,019.89	
Loans on Call secured by Gov't and other Cash Collaterals	167,371.46	$678,391.35
Overdrafts		3,903.23
Furniture & Fixtures		2,500.00
Due from Banks and Bankers		353,506.00
U. S. Bonds and other securities		47,530.00
Revenue Stamps		1,262.39
Cash on hand	106,570.29	
Checks on other Banks	119,835.29	226,405.58
		$1,315,561.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Individual Deposits	$762,006.41	
Country Deposits	425,229.43	1,187,235.84
Exchange		28,325.31
		$1,315,561.15

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss.: I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. CROSBY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of June, 1873. ALBERT P. SMITH, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY

NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Washington and Dearborn-sts.

United States Depository.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000

OFFICERS:
B. F. ALLEN, President.
C. T. BOWEN, Vice President.
C. G. BULKLEY, Cashier.

A general Banking Business transacted. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants solicited. Particular attention given to collections. Bills of Exchange on the principal cities of this country and Europe.

DIRECTORS: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chicago; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Hon. B. C. Cook, Chicago; Thos. S. Dobbins, Chicago; Chas. Stewart, Neponset, Ill.; B. F. Allen, Hon. W. Bushnell, Ottawa, Ill.; C. T. Bowen, Chicago; D. D. Spencer, Chicago.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

THE

United States Mortgage Co.,

7 UNION BUILDING.

Loans for long periods on bond and mortgage of improved real estate, without commissions.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Sec.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, New York, issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 26, at the office of the Receivers, No. 12 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COBB, Receivers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Coupons due July 1 upon the Bonds of the South Park Commissioners, will be paid on presentation at the Third National Bank.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer.

June 27, 1873.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We would call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the removal of our office to Room 21 Merchants' Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts., where we shall be happy to see our friends and patrons at all times.

CANOLL & THORNE.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court," Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

REAL ESTATE.

Last Great Sale

AT AUCTION OF

Choice Residence Lots,

Fronting Humboldt Boulevard, Logan-square, Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs.,

ON THE GROUND,

On Tuesday Afternoon, July 1.

The last sale of choice residence lots fronting Humboldt Boulevard, Logan-square, Logan-av., Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., will take place as above. The lots are finely located; the ground is very high. HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD is 250 feet wide, and is finely improved. Large trees have been set out under the direction of the Park Commissioners. MILWAUKEE-AV. runs directly through the property. There is no nuisance whatever in the neighborhood, making it PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE FOR CHOICE RESIDENCE HOMES. MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, CLERKS, and all interested in making safe and judicious investments, should attend this sale, for these lots will undoubtedly prove one of the best investments ever put on the Chicago market.

TITLE PERFECT—ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years from March 10, 1873, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and the balance of first payment within 20 days.

STAGES will leave the corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av. at 1½ p. m. on the day of sale, giving all who desire to attend the sale a free ride to the property.

Plats of the property can be obtained at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

Great Auction Sale

OF TWO HUNDRED FINE

RESIDENCE LOTS!

FRONTING

HUMBOLDT PARK,

North, Pierce, Dickey, Beach, and Weage-avs.,

MONDAY, JUNE 30, AT 2:30 P. M.,

ON THE GROUNDS.

The Chicago and St. Paul R. R. Train will start from Madison-st. Bridge at 2 p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Western-av. The Chicago & Pacific Train will start from their Depot, corner of North Halsted and North Branch-sts., at 2 p. m., stopping at the crossing of Northwestern Railroad and at Milwaukee-av.

All are invited to a Free Ride and view the Park and the property offered for sale.

These Lots are located at a point where property is increasing in value very rapidly.

Its immediate vicinity to Humboldt Park, accessibility by the C. & St. Paul and C. & P. R. R. makes it one of the most desirable points for Residence or as an Investment. The Title is perfect.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance one and two years with interest at 8 per cent.

For particulars call at A. & L. S PIERCE'S Real Estate Office, 128 Dearborn-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

Forty Acres

Handsome high grounds, with groves and improvements, overlooking Morgan Park, the most rapidly improving suburb around Chicago, for sale or exchange.

C. H. BECKWITH.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS

For Banks, Insurance Offices, and Railroads

ON HAND AND TO ORDER BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2,446, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FRAGRANT FRANGIPANNI COLOGNE, GENUINE IMPORTED BAY RUM, REAL IMPORTED CASTILE SOAP, BATHING SPONGES,

And all toilet requisites at wholesale and retail by BELL, MANN & CO., Manufacturing Perfumers, Cor. Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

"4th July."

Pistols and Blank Cartridges suited to all No. 1 Revolvers. Also Sporting Goods and Guns at HIGGS, SPENCER & CO.'s, 335 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LAWRENCE, WINSTON, CAMPBELL & LAWRENCE,

Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 11 to 13, No. 121 Randolph-st., Chicago.

D. LAWRENCE. F. H. WINSTON.
GEO. C. CAMPBELL. CHAS. H. LAWRENCE.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Irish Departure, Which is Not in the Direction of the German Camp.

Mass-Meetings of Law and Order Temperance Organizations.

Ald. McGrath Repudiated—The Sunday Saloon-Closing Law Sustained.

A Coalition Between the Americans and Irish Foreshadowed.

The Resolutions and Speeches.

A mass meeting of the Irish Temperance Societies, and other friends of law and order, was held in Father Mathew Temperance Hall, Harrison street, near Halsted, last evening. The hall was full, over 500 persons finding it impossible to get inside, and many of those who did obtain admission being obliged to stand up. At the rear of the platform, which was occupied by the officers of the societies, was the beautiful banner of the Father Mathew Society, and on the window frames in the body of the hall were tacked small American flags. The audience was very enthusiastic at times, and indorsed every allusion to the cause of temperance. The assemblage was called to order by

R. P. COLLINS,

who stated the object of the meeting was to give expression to the views of the temperance societies, and of the Irish people generally, in regard to the issues presented to the people of Chicago. The meeting had an additional object, which was to refute the assertions made by Ald. McGrath at a recent meeting of saloon-keepers. That person knew that he was not telling the truth when he said the societies were in favor of annulling the Sunday laws. They had not met together to make war on any nationality, but to simply set the societies right before the people, and to show the public that they were not in favor of repealing those laws.

MR. P. H. M'LOGAN

was then introduced, and said that they had met together on no ordinary occasion, and when he looked around upon the vast assemblage at this hall dedicated to the cause of temperance, he could not but feel that they were terribly in earnest in this movement to place the Irish temperance organizations where they rightfully belonged, in the ranks of those who carried the flag and kept step to the music of law and order, temperance and reform, and to hurl back the accusation that their sympathies were with those who would desecrate the Lord's day, and turn it into a carnival of ruin and debauchery. The Irish people were essentially a religious people, and accepted in its true meaning the Divine injunction, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day." Ask the thousands of hard-working Irishmen in Chicago, who by industry and thrift had secured for themselves and those dear to them a little home, and were rearing their children in the fear of God and preparing them to occupy useful places in the community, whether they desired the doors of saloons and beer-gardens thrown open on the Sabbath day, tempting the young and unwary to their ruin, and they would say emphatically "No." None rejoiced more than they when the Common Council at a recent meeting decidedly refused to repeal the Sunday law, notwithstanding the threats and intimidations made to them. It was a deed so bold, brave, and decisive, that they deserve the thanks of the whole community. It was a deed so white, that in future days it would stand out and plead for all their short comings. He then alluded to the recent statement of Hesing and others, as to their leaving the party of their early love, and endeavoring to capture the Democratic or Liberal organizations, predicting that in the event of such a calamity, there would be such a stampede from the ranks of the latter, that the new recruits would hardly fill the vacuum. In conclusion he said they did not seek this issue; it had been forced upon them by the misrepresentations of unprincipled politicians. But they proposed to meet it like men and good citizens, and were not afraid or ashamed to avow their sentiments. Their mission was to elevate fallen humanity, and they would not shrink from the task. They could point out men who, a few years ago, had sank to the depths of degradation, but who, by the instrumentality of the societies, were now filling respectable positions in the community. Husbands and wives, parents and children, friends and relatives, have been made glad by the restoration of lost ones. Floods of tears had been dried up, wounded hearts had been healed, and there had been joy in the presence of the angels of God.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

He then reported from the Committee on Resolutions the following, which were received with applause and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At a recent meeting of Germans, called in the interest of the so-called "Personal Liberty League," having for its principal object the repeal of the necessary legal restraints thrown about the liquor-traffic, J. J. McGrath, an Alderman of the City of Chicago, and State Senator of Illinois, and assuming to be a representative Irishman, did then and there, at such meeting, state that the sentiments of the Irish citizens of Chicago, and more particularly the organizations which we represent, were in accord with the so-called "Liberal" movement, having for its object the repeal of the Sunday law and other wholesome regulations in reference to the selling of intoxicating liquors; and

WHEREAS, The Irish Temperance organizations consider that, in the above statements of J. J. McGrath, their interests and objects have been misrepresented, and desirous that their real sentiments should be placed before the community; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Irish Temperance Societies ever had in the past, and we hope ever shall have in the future, the best interests of Chicago at heart, which, in their opinion, the indiscriminate opening of saloons and beer-gardens on Sunday and at unseasonable hours of the night, would be subversive of.

Resolved, That, as the prime objects of our organizations are to reclaim the fallen, and endeavor to place them beyond the reach of temptation, we can have no sympathy with any movement which tends to spread the vice of intemperance and increase crime by throwing wide open the doors of the saloons on the Sabbath day, thus tempting thousands of hard-working men, who find that their only day of leisure, as well as the young and unwary, to intemperance, ruin, and disgrace.

Resolved, That we hail with good feeling, and extend a fraternal greeting to all other organizations, of whatever name or nationality, that have for their object the suppression of the fearful vice of intemperance.

Resolved, That any movement which has for its object the suppression of vice and intemperance, the enforcement of existing laws and municipal reform, meets with our hearty concurrence and support, and that we sustain our authorities in a vigorous enforcement of the Sunday law and all other laws on our statute book.

Resolved, That we condemn in the most emphatic manner, as false and libellous, the assertions of Ald. McGrath at said meeting, he claiming to be a representative Irishman; and that when we wish a representative of our views, it will be one whose official career in the past has been above reproach, and one who, by his advocacy of law and order, temperance and municipal reform, will truly represent our views.

MR. JOHN DURKIN,

of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, was the next speaker. He said he was called upon, after twenty-four years of service in the temperance cause, to defend himself from a countryman, who had sold him to the beer-sellers. [Applause.] The name "Liberty League" was a misnomer. What kind of liberty did it lead to—the jail, degradation and death. Was he on that side—would he assist in acquiring that liberty for his countrymen? He would not, and no other sensible person would. No one was authorized to pledge his support to do that. The ticket that would be put in their hands this fall would be a straight Democratic ticket. He had been a Democrat, but when Democracy went into the saloon business, he should turn his back upon it, and he was sure all good men would do the same.

JOHN F. DALY,

of the Roman Catholic Society, was introduced. He claimed that McGrath had misrepresented the societies. They were not in sympathy with the beer movement. After moralizing upon the evils of an intemperate life, the speaker said the temperance banner had been nailed to the mast, and invited all to march under it to victory. The first temperance society in Chicago was established only fourteen years ago; yet to-day there were fifteen societies, with a membership of 5,000. Their work had just begun, and before many years elapsed they expected to have every Irish family in the city represented in the organization. All of them were in favor of law and order and sustaining the Sunday law, and would vote only for persons who gave them their hearty support.

MR. IVERY,

of the Holy Family Society, said drunkenness was the greatest evil which afflicted mankind. Society must be protected from its great enemy—the rum-seller—who was the robber of homes and the filler of disgraced graves. The speaker invited all who were not members to join the organization, and receive their reward—"Well done, good and faithful servant." His society would not enter any political movement, but work heartily for the cause of temperance. [Applause.]

THE HON. A. L. MORRISON

was then called for. He considered the meeting the key-note of the battle to be fought in November between the friends and enemies of law and order. It was an honor to be called upon by 5,000 people to thrust back the calumnies and aspersions cast upon them. The present was only one of a series of meetings to be held between now and election day. He had told people who asked, that seven-eighths of the Irish people of the city would ever be found upon the side of American law and American order. [Applause.] What had induced them to attend the meeting? Had an enemy encamped upon the frontier? It was not that, or they would be at the front. They had congregated to vindicate the majesty of the law,—to assure the authorities that they were willing to assist in the enforcement of every law on the statute-book. [Applause.] They met as Irishmen because they had been misrepresented and placed in a false position, and had come as Irishmen to tell the American people their views, and just where they could be found, if needed. They had no cause aside from that of Americans, and would be the first to protect the laws, no matter by whom they were assailed. They knew what despot rule was, and how to appreciate liberty. [Applause.] They had looked to America for it, and had rallied around the flag of this country, and would protect it from any enemy. It was their proud privilege to be citizens of this country, and they were opposed to any combination having for its object the subversion of the laws they had framed. If one class were permitted to trample upon a law, another class might claim the same privilege, and where would the end be? In the laws of America rested her only safety. The Irish had not agitated the Sunday question; it had been thrust upon them; and they were less than men if they did not fight against those who would desecrate the Sabbath. He claimed that the Sunday law, throwing aside the sanctity demanded by religion and considering it as a mere police regulation, was essential to the welfare of the people. Without its enforcement there was temptation on every side, and the thousands of idle men and boys loitering on the streets would take their first drink, and form a habit which would prove their ruin. Previous to the enforcement of the ordinance, when all the saloons were open, over half the crimes of the week were committed between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night. Yet the saloon-keepers said they paid a license and would not be interfered with,—that they would not obey the law. They threw open their doors on Sunday, and woke up a feeling in this city which taught them a lesson. What immunity should the liquor business have more than another? The saloon-keepers had changed their tactics, and proposed settling the matter at the ballot box. That was right, but would they be successful? ["No, no."] It was getting respectable now to be a Temperance man, [Applause.] and there would be the greatest Temperance reform in Chicago ever known, before the end of the year. Could it be that 3,000 saloon-keepers can control the destinies of 300,000 people? He thought not. Nine-tenths of the corruption everywhere manifest was, in his opinion, due to intoxicating drinks. It was about time that going to groggeries to elect public officers was stopped. He was told, when working for the Temperance bill in the Legislature, that he was committing suicide. He never did it more cheerfully. The question was not one of politics, but temperance or anti-temperance, and they who had struggled so long to relieve their fellowmen from the thraldom of the intoxicating cup, ought to be proud that they live to-day. With a combination that could be found between the Irish and Americans, it would be possible to defeat any political organization. The Irish had taken up the gage of battle, and, with the Americans, would fight it out on the 4th of November next. [Applause.] The cause was essentially their cause, and if defeat came they would be held responsible. They must drop Democracy and Republicanism and vote for candidates pledged to law and order. [Applause]. He hoped a meeting would be held once a fortnight until November,—that the Irish would take the aggressive, and go on until they shall have elected officers in favor of retaining present laws and enforcing them in their spirit. [Applause.]

JOHN F. FINERTY

then spoke. He said he was not a member of any temperance organization, but stood on the platform as an adopted American citizen, who, having sworn allegiance to the laws of the country, felt in duty bound to stand by them. The issue forced upon them was worthy of the support of all the Irish people. It was, he believed, the commencement of an era of good-feeling between them and the native Americans, and not of a war between them and the Germans. They met the latter on the grounds of policy and public morality, and could vote against them as gentlemen, without dealing in any coarse vituperation of vulgar politics. In this way they could carry the banner of reform, sustain the laws, and preserve the respect of those opposed to them. If victorious, they should be generous. They should not establish in the country what they had fled from at home. The Germans, who were the main movers in the defiance of the temperance laws, had come here with at least the intention of being Americans. Their condition was much better than in the old country, and why should they seek to perpetuate a custom—the only privilege they ever enjoyed in the worst military despotism in Europe? [Cheers.] In conclusion, he hoped the Irish would never be found on any other side than that which bore the glorious flag of the American Union, which all adored.

Brief speeches were also made by Mr. McAuley and others, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned.

WOODHULLISM.

A Novel but Not Altogether Commendable Marriage Ceremony Performed at Grand Rapids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 29.—One of the most memorable meetings of Woodhullites yet held in this State came off yesterday and to-day. The principal manipulators of the meeting were W. F. Jamison, Mrs. L. E. Drake, D. W. Hull, and J. O. Barrett. On Saturday afternoon, in the course of his lecture, W. F. Jamison performed the marriage ceremony by uniting a couple from Detroit, named Dr. Murray and Mrs. Annie Guillon. They were commanded by the speaker to arise in their seats in the audience, when they were pronounced man and wife without even a word of consent from either party as to whether they accepted each other as man and wife or not. On Sunday the Woodhull teachings were boisterously discussed and indorsed by the speakers. The meeting is denounced by Spiritualists generally.

Obituary.

BOSTON, June 29.—The Hon. William Whiting, member of Congress from the Third District, died this evening at his residence in Boston Highlands, of inflammation of the bowels.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The Hon. Jesse R. Grant, father of President Grant, of Covington, Ky., died of general debility at 7 o'clock to-night. The President, though expected in a special train, had not arrived at the time of his death. His death had been hourly expected for several days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Mrs. Kramer was the only child of the four living children of Jesse R. Grant who was present at his death to-night. Mrs. Rose, sister of Mrs. Grant, was also present. He died in great agony, after forty-eight hours' suffering. He was 78 years old.

MOB-JUSTICE.

Another Horrible Lynching Case at Salem, Ind.

The Jail Forcibly Entered by a Band of Disguised Vigilants.

A Murderer Shot At, Pelted with Fire-Balls, and Disabled in His Cell.

He Is Then Taken Out, Carried a Short Distance, and Hanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—About 2 o'clock this morning a body of masked men entered Salem, Ind., seized and held prisoners the town patrolmen, and, proceeding to the jail, demanded the keys of Deputy Sheriff Craycroft, who resides in the building. The Sheriff refused to give them up under any peril, when he was seized and confined, and a sledge hammer procured, with which the mob proceeded to force their way into the cell of Delos Heffron, who murdered Dr. Halstead a few days since. They broke through the outer door and then through the gate at the foot of the stairs leading to the upper story where Heffron's cell was situated. The cell had two doors, the first was made of wood carved on both sides, with heavy iron plates, the whole about 9 inches thick, and fastened with a heavy iron bar, staple, and padlock. The fastenings of this door soon yielded to the blows of the sledge-hammer, and the mob stood before the second door, about 3 feet behind the first. This door was made of inch solid iron, well secured, but was soon burst open, and the murderer stood face to face with the Vigilants. Heffron had watched the progress of the mob which came thirsting for his blood, and had prepared himself as well as he could for a desperate resistance, knowing death awaited him if taken, determined to fight to the last. With some pieces of furniture of the cell he stood like a tiger at bay and guarded the door. The mob, knowing the desperate character of the man, and that the first who entered would meet certain death, hesitated to attempt an entrance. They procured balls of twine, and, saturating them with coal oil and turpentine, threw them into the cell, and thrust others forward on the end of long poles. Having thus lighted up the cell, bringing the victim into full view, they opened fire on him, firing some twenty shots, one entering his breast and another breaking his arm. This incapacitated him from using the chair which he had seized to defend himself, when a rock thrown at him struck him on the head and knocked him down, and before he could recover he was seized, tied, and dragged out of the cell and jail. "What are you going to do with me?" he asked. "Hang you!" "I will go along with you," he said. He was immediately taken to the covered railroad bridge, about thirty feet high, two squares from the jail, where he asked time to pray, but the lynchers replied that they could not wait. A rope was put around his neck, and thrown over the rafters of the bridge, and Heffron was pushed off. As soon as he was dead, the lynchers returned to the jail, gathered up everything they had left that could afford a clue to their identity, released the Sheriff and guards, and scattered in every direction. None were recognized, and nobody knows by what road they entered or left.

The body was left hanging till 4 o'clock, when it was taken down and taken home.

Only those citizens living near the jail were aware of the affair. Great excitement prevails in the town and vicinity. Heffron kept a drinking saloon, was an active Democratic politician, and known as a desperate character. He had many bitter enemies, and some warm friends. Some years ago he killed a man named Johnson, whose widow he afterwards married. She is now a widow again by violence.

The people of Salem and vicinity had fears that Heffron would be lynched. A few nights since, two bodies of men rode into town from opposite directions, and reconnoitered the place and departed. The impression prevails that the mob was composed mainly of the same men who hung the Renos. The action of the court last Thursday, in continuing Heffron's case to the next term, was taken as an indication that he would escape punishment for his crime, as he did on a previous occasion, when, it is said, he got off by means of a packed jury. This probably had the effect of bringing the affair to a crisis.

NEW YORK.

Mysterious Disappearance of Infant Pauper Children—Immigration—Fatal Fights—Runaway Fatality—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The police are making an investigation in regard to the mysterious disappearance of eighteen little children taken from the care of the Commissioners of Charities on Ward's Island. The children were farmed out to Mrs. Amelia Burrows. The woman and children disappeared six weeks ago. The Superintendent of Police detailed two detectives to find the woman. Both officers were engaged day and night in the work, but they obtained no clue. The directory was silent about the lady, and it was hardly to be expected that they could pick her out from among a million of souls, nor were any tidings of the children obtained. They also seemed to be invisible. Searches were made in private asylums, nurseries, boarding-houses, and institutions, but all in vain. It is supposed that the children are now held by Italian beggars and street musicians.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 29.—Eight thousand five hundred emigrants arrived at this port last week.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to a coach containing two servants and the children of Mr. Flet, son-in-law of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, took fright in Prospect Park and ran away. The coach capsized, and one of the children was instantly killed. One servant had a leg and arm broken.

The *News* says Oliver Charlick has brought suit against the *Times* for alleged libel on ten different articles published in that paper within the space of one month, $10,000 damages being laid in each case.

Last night a fight took place in John McGaffney's rooms, 55 West Nineteenth street, during which James Fitzpatrick, of Fifteenth street, was thrown from a window to the area below, receiving fatal injuries.

John O'Brien was fatally stabbed in Hoboken last night by a ruffian bearing the same name as himself. The murder was without provocation.

The steamer Tigress, purchased by the Government to go in search of the Polaris, has arrived at the Brooklyn navy-yard. She will probably be ready to sail in about two weeks.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The cholera scare is virtually over in this District. There was only slight foundation for it, in fact, but the effect has been good in arousing the authorities to a more thorough realization of the necessity of enforce their rules to preserve the cleanliness and healthfulness of the city, and causing citizens to be prudent in diet and otherwise.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Many physicians believe that the cholera is here in an epidemic form, though it has not been so proclaimed by the Board of Health. These physicians say that the deaths attributed to cholera morbus, which are as numerous as those pronounced cholera, are not cholera morbus, but real cholera.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Seven deaths from cholera were reported to the Health Office to-day. The office was open only two hours.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29.—Ten deaths are reported from cholera to-day. The change of diet for the past three weeks has produced a great deal of flux.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A case of Asiatic cholera is reported in Passaic City, New Jersey.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Arrived steamers Parthia and Baltic from Liverpool, and King Harold from London.

BEECHER-BOWEN.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church has received from F. West a specific charge of slander against Henry C. Bowen. It is charged he has circulated slanders against Henry Ward Beecher, which are false, and his (Bowen's) expulsion is called for. An investigation is to be made immediately. Mr. Beecher is desirous that the investigation should be made at once. The matter is referred to the following-named Deacons and members of the Examining Committee: Elmer H. Garbut, D. H. Hawkins, H. B. White, Lysander W. Manchester, George H. Day, Daniel W. Talmage, R. W. Ropes, J. T. Howard, C. C. Duncan, M. K. Moody, R. D. Benedict, Samuel E. Belcher, C. H. Morton, Thomas J. Tilney, George W. Brush, H. W. Beecher, S. B. Halliday, ex-officio. Four Deaconesses are members of this Examining Committee."

The *Eagle* adds: "This morning a reporter called upon Mr. Halliday, who, in answer to a request for a copy of the charges, said, 'You can't get them from me, sir.'"

"He further refused any information concerning the proposed investigation. The reporter came in contact with several prominent members of Mr. Beecher's church, and the general opinion seemed to be it would be better for the Church if the investigation were carried on in public."

"On very good authority it was ascertained that the charges refer in the main to certain utterances made by Mr. Bowen at a recent conference which took place at the house of Victoria C. Woodhull."

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The stock market has been unusually active to-day. More business was done during the afternoon than on any two days this week. The Pacific Mail Directors have found that they can only raise money on a bottomery bond. Arrangements will be made next week to call for the loan.

MONETARY.

The bank statement of to-day is favorable again.

GOLD.

The gold market has been weak this afternoon, owing to belief that the Treasury programme for July would provide for large sales of gold. This discouraged the bull clique, and a further depressing effect was the large payments to-day for account of July interest, this amounting to nearly two millions. The report of large imports for this week, amounting to $8,447,831, did not impart any strength to the market, for the reason that the customs will not be affected, the large proportion of the goods being free. The shippers of the gold sent out this week declare that they are exporting at the risk of loss, but in obedience to positive orders.

PRODUCE.

Breadstuffs—Receipts, 13,873 brls flour; 28,720 bu wheat; 54,950 do corn; 52,950 do oats; 6,530 do rye, and 15,000 do malt.

The flour market continues depressed; stock freely offered at a decline of 5@10c. There is some inquiry for lines, but no sales of importance are reported. The trade inquiry is very moderate. Wheat—The firmness of holders checks the demand. Business to-day was slow. Holders are not offering freely. To-day's sales are small, and include 65,000 bu at $1.54 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $1.48 for No. 2 Chicago.

The market for pork was higher and moderately active, with sales of cash and regular of about 350 brls at $16.00@16.12½ for new mess for future delivery. Transactions are reported to the extent of 1,000 brls for July at $16.00, and 250 brls do at $16.05. Beef is about nominal. The export is light. There is some demand for beef hams. In cut meats business was moderately active and prices strong, with sales of about 100 lbs Western pickled hams. The bacon market ruled quiet and about nominal. Dressed hogs were in fair demand and lower. Lard was moderately active, with the market higher for Western on the spot.

DIABOLISM.

Attempts at Wholesale Murder on Illinois Railroads.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 28.—Passengers on the southward bound train on the Illinois Central Railroad, that arrived here last evening at 8 o'clock, state that when their train was about four miles south of Freeport, the locomotive of the train struck two cedar rails that had been purposely placed on the track, with the evident intention of throwing off the train down an embankment close by. The rail was pushed in front of the locomotive about twenty rods, when the train was stopped.

The eastward-bound passenger train from Mendota, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, ran into a pile of stones about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, near Meridan, that had been gathered from a culvert close by and heaped up with a view to injuring the train. The locomotive was not injured, and the train was not seriously delayed; but the westward-bound train ran into another pile of stones a short distance further east, toward Earlville, on the double track, which resulted in the entire disablement of the engine and a delay of two hours to the train. Fortunately, in all these cases, the trains were not thrown from the track, and no one was seriously injured.

There seems to be an organized movement on the part of some desperate villains to work murder and destruction upon the railroads in this section. Various surmises are afloat as to the cause of these diabolical acts. Some even go so far as to attribute this scoundrelism to the farmers' movement. We feel sure, however, that farmers would lend no sanction to such a crime.

THE INDIANS.

Raid on the English Party of the Northwest Boundary Survey—They are Driven Back from Turtle Mountain—Two Whites Captured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—A letter from the American Party on the Northwest Boundary Survey at the St. Joe Mountains, Dakota, written on the 21st inst., says that the English scouts, 50 miles in advance, were attacked by the Indians in Turtle Mountains. The Englishmen numbered thirty-five. Two were captured by the Indians and the rest driven back out of the mountains. The American party go forward on Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Small-Pox—The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum Investigation—Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Several more cases of small-pox are reported to-day.

The special committee, appointed by the Governor to investigate the charges against W. Wilkinson, the Principal of the State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, have filed a report acquitting him. The Committee find, however, that on several occasions he employed coarse and insulting language to female pupils, but his general deportment was kind and courteous.

The stock market is weak; Raymond & Ely, 62; Meadow Valley, 22; Half Belcher, 95; Overman, 36; Half Con. Virginia, 106; Savage, 133; Crown Point, 108½; Jacket, 63½; Hale & Norcross, 42.

A new trial has been granted in the case of Raymond & Ely vs. The Hermes Mining Company, of Pioche.

Portland has passed the "cubic foot of air ordinance," directed at the Chinese.

Ten cases of small-pox were reported in the city to-day.

Foot-pads Waylaying Minnesota Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—Several cases of highway robbery have occurred in Goodhue and Dakota Counties. Farmers on their way from selling wheat are being stopped and robbed by armed foot-pads. One farmer knocked his man over with a fence-rail and saved $700, and discovered the highwayman to be a clerk from the Hastings warehouse, where he had received the money that day. The names are not given.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., says that Chancellor Zeabriski, of New Jersey, died in that city yesterday morning.

Railroad News.

PARSONS, Kansas, June 28.—Through and close connections are now made between Hannibal, Mo., and Dennison, Texas, over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; and this Company now own and operate 784 miles of road, all of which has been built since August, 1869.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—The Cairo & Fulton Railroad was completed to-day to Arkadelphia, and an excursion party passed over the road to that point from this city, a distance of sixty-five miles. The excursion was given by the officers of the road to the business men of Little Rock, and was composed of the Governor and other State officers, and about 200 in all of the leading citizens. Arkadelphia is at the head of navigation on the Ouachita River.

WASHINGTON.

THE STOLEN DISTRICT CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—It turns out that the certificates of indebtedness of this District, which have been fraudulently obtained by sharpers from a printing establishment, were not engraved as customary, which is essential to security against fraud, in the usual way, but were printed from common type, the legitimate authorities relying upon the signatures to be appended. These sharpers presented to the printers what purported to be an order from the Governor of the District for two books of blank certificates, receiving which, they also carried away the order. These certificates, being blank, can be filled up to any amount desired. As yet the detectives have been unable to overtake the perpetrators of this sharp practice.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

From the comparative statement of appropriations made by the second and third sessions of the last Congress, it is ascertained that for the fiscal year 1874, the salaries of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates will amount to $3,027,900, against $1,400,000 during the present fiscal year. The general salary account and contingent expenses of Congress, aside from the above, will be increased only $2,500 next year.

WHEELER'S EXPLORATION.

Intelligence was received here to-day from Lieut. Wheeler's exploring expedition, which, on the 18th inst., was at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and would start on the following day on an exploration of the country between Santa Fe and Fort Wingate.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

As already announced in these dispatches, the Post-Office Department will, on the 24th of July, authorize about 125 post-offices in this country, in addition to the number already authorized, to transact money-order business between this country and Germany, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Previous to this year 924 offices in this country were authorized to transact British, 581 German, and 50 Swiss money orders.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following Presidential appointments were received to-day for record:

Postmasters—Thomas Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; William H. Mann, Gilman, Ill.; George H. Kimball, Golden City, Colorado; Mrs. Francis G. White, Water Valley, Miss.

Gaugers—A. D. Kettles, Henry Turner, and William G. Jones, for Wyoming.

Collector of Customs—W. Clark, at Charleston, S. C., will be superseded by Mr. Worthington, a friend of Senator Patterson, of that State, on the return of the Secretary of the Treasury, expected to-night.

PUBLIC LAND DECISION.

The Commissioner of the Public Land Office has decided that, while the provisions of the first section of the Timber Culture act of March 3, 1873, do not in terms limit a qualified person in the number of entries he may make thereunder, yet the policy of the Government, as expressed in the Public Land laws generally, is so opposed to a speculative monopoly of the public domain that, under the authority vested in him by the said section of the said act, he has ruled that any individual shall be allowed to make but one entry.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Statements having been published that the Credit Mobilier suit is likely to result in a failure, owing to the alleged movement to unite all the forces of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Government, and to other causes. The Attorney General says that the name of Horace F. Clark was not cited in the bill in equity, with the understanding that he and the Company would remain neutral. The death of Clark will have no other effect than a delay until the name of the new President can be substituted. The Attorney General sees no reason whatever to change his belief that the proceedings instituted will be successful.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Minneapolis, with seven carriers, commencing Aug. 1.

SPRINGFIELD.

Preparations for the Payment of the State Interest—Cases to Be Reargued in the Supreme Court—Bereavement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—G. A. Sanders, Assistant in the State Treasurer's office, leaves here next week for New York to pay the semi-annual interest on the State and municipal indebtedness. The interest will reach nearly $1,000,000. The interest on our city indebtedness, due July 1, was sent on to New York to-day. It amounts to $36,541.80.

The Drake Rotary Fire Extinguisher Company, of Chicago, capital $400,000, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day.

Five cases argued before the Supreme Court at the January, 1873, term, in this city, have been set down again for reargument, viz.: No. 34—City of Quincy vs. Laura Jones et al.; 100—McRoberts vs. Conover; 199—Denning vs. James; 173—Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad vs. Spangler; 185—North vs. Kizer.

Miss Virginia Henkle, daughter of J. C. Henkle, a prominent business man in this city, died to-day of consumption. This is the third death in Mr. Henkle's family from this disease inside of a year. His wife died first, and was soon followed by his eldest daughter, and to-day another. The other members of the family are in delicate health. Mr. Henkle has the sympathies of our people in his sad affliction.

SHOOTING.

An Unknown Murderer Shot Dead by an Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—At Farmington, Dakota County, last evening, an unknown old man, French or German by birth, a laborer in dress and appearance, shot and fatally wounded John Scallard, a boarding-house keeper, and was himself shot dead by Constable Albert Chapel. The old man had a quarrel with the domestics, and Scallard went to his room. As he entered the apartment the old man shot him without warning. The Constable went to arrest him, and, upon his drawing pistol to resist, shot him through the brain, killing him instantly. The deceased came to Farmington yesterday, and his name is unknown. Scallard is insensible, bleeding internally, and cannot recover. He was shot in the left side, through the lungs.

An Escaping Prisoner Attempts to Kill the Jailor, and Has His Arm Shot Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 28.—The jailor of Tipton, Iowa, was shot yesterday in the breast by a prisoner, named Chas. Castello, and he in turn shot Castello just above the elbow, which was amputated in the morning. Castello entered the Sheriff's office, stole the keys, and conveyed them to a burglar, named Crawford, who made a noise in opening the doors, attracting the attention of the jailor's wife, who gave the alarm. The jailor rushed down with a shot-gun, found Crawford in the hall and threatened to shoot him, when Castello, who was outside, fired, shooting Jailor Simons. Simons put the muzzle of his gun in the hole that Castello fired through, and shot off Castello's arm. Castello fled, but was captured by the Sheriff.

Killed by a Justice of the Peace.

NEW ALBANY, June 28.—W. H. Thompson, a Justice of the Peace, shot and killed Peter Reybolt, at Greenville, to-day. Thompson is out on bail of $10,000.

The Cincinnati Turnfest.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Turners, this morning, had a swimming contest for prizes in the floating bath-house. The contest for the gymnastic prizes took place during the day at Inwood Park, and for the rifle-shooting prizes, at the Four-Mile House, on the Reading Road.

To Be Hanged.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—In the Criminal Court this morning, James West, colored, was convicted of the murder of Anna Gibson, and Levin Palmer, colored, of rape on a white girl. Both were sentenced to be hanged.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 28.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned this morning until July 9.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Application was made to-day in the Court of General Sessions for a new trial in the case of William J. Sharkey, who is convicted of the murder of Robert Dunn. One of the errors cited is the language used by Recorder Hackett in his charge to the jury: "I consider that any man using the language that the prisoner did at the time of the killing, as testified by witnesses, would be almost unfit to live." Three of the jurors unite in saying that they would not have agreed to a verdict of murder in the first degree, but that they thought the accompanying recommendation to mercy carried with it a sentence of imprisonment for life.

The Coroner's Jury has found James Jackson guilty of causnig the death of Mary Jane Sullivan, who was found dead in a house in Thompson street, on the morning of May 10. Jackson attempted to kill himself on the same morning.

The new Commissioners of Parks have unanimously re-elected Col. Henry G. Stebbins President. The department will now be thoroughly organized, and the necessary details for efficient work will be made without delay. The Board has appropriated $10,000 for fireworks in the parks on the 4th of July.

The Hon. Edward Pierrepont, counsel to the the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has given an opinion to the effect that bonds could not be issued, and that the money required by the Company must be borrowed by pledging its property.

While engine No. 32 was proceeding to a fire, early this morning, the tender, containing six men was upset. Two are thought to have been fatally injured, and two others painfully.

The *Express* says the name of the firm whose books have been seized by the Custom House officers is Duden, Freeres & Co., and on the charge of having, during a series of years, carried on a systematic course of swindling on the revenue department. Their principal house is in Brussels, and they have branch offices in Nottingham, London, St. Petersburg, San Francisco, and New York.

Richard Muser and Frederick Muser carry on the business in New York, and Otto Muser the San Francisco house.

Mr. Phelps, of the Custom-House, declared his intention of obtaining a capias to-day for the arrest of Richard Muser. An order of arrest was also to be obtained in New Jersey, part of the laces having been smuggled to Hoboken. According to the affidavits, the penalties will reach the enormous sum of $2,500,000. It is alleged that this house is trying to form itself into a joint stock company to evade a part of the liability. The Customs officials, it is claimed, have taken an illegal step in seizing the books of the firm, the proper course of action being to have applied to the United States District Court to have the books seized and left in the custody of the United States Court for examination.

A mass-meeting will be held in this city on Monday evening next to excite a public sentiment that will force the stoppage of the traffic in Italian children.

Daniel A. Southerton, sought his discharge from the army to-day, on the ground of minority. Anticipating a decision in his favor, the United States District-Attorney obtained an order for his arrest on the charge of perjury, which was served as he left court. He attempted to run off, but was intercepted by the Deputy Marshal, when a rough and tumble took place in the corridor of the court-room. Southerton's father came to the assistance of his son, and at the same time another Deputy Marshal came to the support of his associate. The Southertons were finally overpowered and taken back to court, when the younger was held on the charge of perjury, and the senior on the charge of resisting an officer.

The Superior Court (General Term) to-day affirmed the judgment against the Street Railroad Company, amounting to $5,000, to the widow of Avery D. Putnam, the victim of the car-hook murder.

Jim Munday, a New York burglar captured in Cleveland, has arrived here.

Laris Spetider has been arrested on the charge of setting fire, this morning, to a row of shanties on Eighth avenue.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

BILLIARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS — FIFTEENTH GAME.

NEW YORK, June 28.—At the time of commencing the game of billiards this afternoon in the three-ball tournament in Irving Hall, Garnier was ahead in the list, having won four games and lost none. Maurice Daly stood next, four won and one lost; Cyrille Dion third, with three games in his favor and one against him; Francois Ubassy fourth, having won two and lost three; Joseph Dion fifth, with four lost and one in his favor; while Deery brought up the rear, having been defeated in every game. The interest attending the game this evening was intense, upon its termination resting the result of the tournament.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The fifteenth game of the billiard tournament played this afternoon by Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier was won by the former.

SCORE.

DION—0, 1, 8, 4, 9, 16, 0, 0, 10, 2, 2, 1, 0, 3, 13, 15, 0, 16, 4, 17, 26, 3, 7, 15, 7, 12, 0, 26, 50, 33—300.
GARNIER—4, 8, 0, 5, 0, 12, 0, 0, 23, 3, 41, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 13, 0, 2, 2, 10, 35, 2, 14, 6, 10, 18—208.
Time of game, 1 hour and 41 minutes.

To-night all the contestants played in a six-handed exhibition game.

On Monday, the games between Cyrille Dion, Garnier, and Daly will be played.

The defeat of Garnier by Cyrille Dion in the game this afternoon gives New Yorkers the hope that their pet, Maurice Daly, may yet carry off the first prize. Daly has defeated Dion. Garnier has conquered Daly, and now Dion has won a victory over Garnier. Each has lost one game, and with them now will be the struggle for the championship. Garnier seems to be regarded as having the honor of the West in his keeping. He has made the highest run—113. Daly is expected to bear New York to the front, while to Dion is awarded the task of maintaining the colors of Canada and France.

In the six-handed match, J. Dion, Garnier, and Daly were pitted against Deery, Ubassy, and C. Dion, and defeated them by a total score of 327 to 213. The following is the aggregate runs of each player: J. Dion, 38; Garnier, 134; Daly, 95; Deery, 48; Ubassy, 85; C. Dion, 80.

HOW THEY STAND.

The following table shows the standing of all the players who took part in the International Billiard Tournament in New York:

Names of players.	Games won.	Games Lost.	Total No. of points	Best average.	Best run.	Grand average.
Garnier	4	1	1,408	12	113	9 49-151
Daly	4	1	1,490	9 12-32	56	8 10-185
C. Dion	4	1	1,341	11 1-9	77	7 104-176
Ubassy	2	3	1,228	17 11-17	98	8 46-71
J. Dion	1	4	1,071	10	64	5 116-191
Deery	0	5	887	12 1-17	79	5 142-145

AQUATIC.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, June 28.—The grand international regatta took place in Toronto Bay this afternoon. The weather most favorable. Hundreds of sail and row boats lined either side of the course. Barges were anchored at intervals, while steamers and tugs were passing up and down. About 8,000 persons witnessed the races.

The first race was a single scull, first class. There were seven entries. A good start was made, but Louther, of Pittsburgh, and Denmarsh, of the same place, soon took the lead, making sixty strokes per minute. Louther won the race, making two miles in 15 minutes and 48 seconds. McKee was half a boat's length behind, and Nurse, of Toronto, half a length behind McKee. The first prize was $125; second, $50. The second race was with single sculls, second class. There were four contestants. Snyder, of Pittsburgh, won by three or four boat-lengths, making two miles in 15 minutes and 31 seconds, with 34 strokes a minute; second, Menns, of Pittsburgh.

The third race was a double scull, second class. Four clubs started. Won by the Dominion Club, of Toronto, Schooles and Muir being three lengths ahead, making two miles in 14 minutes 38 seconds; the Columbia club, Means and Gardiner, second. The winners made 38 strokes per minute. First prize, two medals valued at $40 each; second, club pins valued at $25 each.

The fourth race was with four-oared boats, first-class, four miles, for $300 to the first, $150 to the second, and $50 to the third. Five clubs started. They passed the Judge's boat after the first turn in the following order: The McKee Club, of Pittsburgh, led about three lengths, making the first two miles in 12 minutes and 48 seconds; New Dominion Club, second; Howard Club, of Pittsburgh, third; Buffalo Rowing Club, fourth; and Hibernia Club, of Buffalo, some distance behind. The McKee Club, of Pittsburgh, won the race in 26 minutes and 4 seconds, four lengths ahead of the Buffalo Club; the Howard Club, of Buffalo, third; New Dominion Club, fourth, with the Hibernia Club, of Buffalo, last.

The fifth race was with four-oared boats, second class, four miles; four medals to the first, four cups to the second. Only two clubs competed, the Erie Club, of Buffalo, and the New Dominion, of Toronto, and was won by the Buffalo Club, in 29 minutes and 20 seconds, about a quarter of a mile ahead.

The sixth race for first-class double sculls, two miles, was won by the Columbia Club. Time, 15 minutes 5 seconds, beating the New Dominion Club.

A skiff race and a tub race concluded the programme.

THE TURF.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Probably 5,000 people witnessed the races at Oakland to-day. The first race was one mile and repeat. Nell Flaherty and Abi entered. Both heats were won by Flaherty. Time, 1:46¾; 1:53¾.

The second race, two miles and repeat, was contested by B. F. Wade and Thad Stevens. Each heat was won by Stevens. Time, 3:36¾; 3:37.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 28.—The trotting race at Irving Park this afternoon was won by Tom Roach in three straight heats. Time, 2:39¼; 2:40¼, and 2:37. The track was heavy.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Governorship.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune* has a letter from Boston on the political situation in Massachusetts, closing as follows: "The present prospect is that Gen. Butler will gain his nomination through the aid of the Administration and the use of party machinery, to which he will be further helped by the dissatisfaction with Gov. Washburn's course on the liquor legislation of the State. The same influences will do much to insure his election, and a large accession from the Democratic party will also greatly contribute to this end."

Independent Politics.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 23.—The Story County Granges have resolved to act independently of all political parties.

THE CHOLERA.

Appearance of the Pestilence in Berlin—Alarm of the Inhabitants—The Disease in Nashville and Cincinnati.

LONDON, June 28.—A special from Berlin states that two deaths from cholera occurred in that city yesterday. The inhabitants are reported as being greatly alarmed.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—There were eight deaths from cholera to-day, four white and four colored. Scarcely any new cases are reported.

CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—There were fourteen deaths from cholera to-day, including that of Dr. C. P. Divan.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—The cholera interments to-day were nine.

FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

Death of David Webb, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

COLUMBUS, O., June 28.—David Webb, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at this point, and Mr. Houseman, last night purchased a large quantity of fireworks for the 4th of July. While taking them into the country in a hack, a lighted cigar fell into the package, exploding the whole lot, blowing the carriage top off, and throwing Webb into a neighboring ditch. He died to-day at noon in great agony. Mr. Houseman was badly hurt.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

DETROIT, June 28.—At Burch's Station, near Cedar Springs, Gordon's mill, with 500,000 feet of lumber, was burned yesterday. The loss is over $10,000; insurance on the lumber, $4,000.

SALT LAKE, June 27.—The business and assay office at Smelter Lilly, belonging to Leizring & Co., of Stockton, was burned last night. Loss, $2,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—A fire took place in a drug store on Canal and Front streets; loss, $20,000.

KNOX COUNTY FAIR.

KNOX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD, KNOXVILLE, Ill., June 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The twentieth Annual Fair of Knox County will commence Sept. 30, and continue four days. As Fulton County holds no Fair this year, the Board of Managers of the Knox County Fair will endeavor to make this the best ever held. Already stock is being prepared. Yours truly, GEO. L. HANNAMAN, Secretary.

The Kankakee Improvement Company.

BOSTON, June 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your statement that the Kankakee Improvement Company's interest will not be paid on July 1 is incorrect. It will be paid. Justice to the Company demands its correction immediately. JOEL H. HILLS, Treasurer of the Kankakee Company.

The Crops.

PARSONS, Kas., June 28.—The wheat crop is nearly all harvested in this part of Kansas, and is saved in good order. Labelle County alone will raise half a million bushels of wheat this year, against three hundred thousand last year.

LASALLE, June 28.—The earliest stand of corn on the prairie farms south of this city was badly prostrated by the wind-storm of yesterday, and cultivating will be difficult in consequence.

Who Are They?

BOSTON, June 28.—A dispatch from Springfield, York County, Me., states that three men, supposed to be Wagner and his companions, were seen in that town on Wednesday. Next morning the party was at Sanford Corners, where they obtained crackers and cheese, and hastily re-entered the woods. One of the men had a revolver.

The Disputed Arkansas Governorship.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—The Hon. Joseph Brooks, at the close of his speech last night, stated that he had no doubt the Circuit Court, before whom he had brought suit for the office of Governor, would decide in his favor, and that as soon as it did he should qualify and take possession of the office, if he had to do it by force.

The Weather.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The thermometer to-day marked 96 degrees. In the afternoon the upper part of the city was visited by a heavy shower, lasting about ten minutes, while the lower part was content to listen to the sound of distant thunder.

Sentenced to Thirty Years.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—John Smith, who shot and wounded Sheriff Culp, at Coldwater, Mich., June 18, was sentenced to the State's Prison for thirty years yesterday. He is 40 years old now.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Edward Malson, aged 12, shot himself fatally to-day, during the absence of his parents at a funeral.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, June 28.—Arrived out, the steamship Wisconsin from New York.

Telegraphic Brevities.

There is considerable excitement at St. Clair, Mich., over the discovery of petroleum indications.

The *Iowa Progress* (newspaper) will be changed to the *Mississippi Valley Progress*, and removed from Des Moines to St. Louis.

The Missouri River has made a cut-off at the Big Bend, four miles south of Onawa, Iowa, thus transferring about 1,500 acres to Nebraska.

Machinery is being put up at the new quicksilver mine, near Moscow, Muscatine County, Iowa, by which 100 pounds per day will be produced.

Pedro Martinez, from Havana, a passenger on the steamer Havana, while laboring under a fit of insanity, jumped overboard at the Quarantine Station, New Orleans, and was drowned.

James H. Allen, messenger of the Revere Bank, of Boston, arrested for embezzlement, was arraigned yesterday. On the representation of the President of the bank, that all the money and checks had been refunded, Judge Chamberlain ordered the discharge of Allen, the bank officers declining to prosecute.

While a gang of burglars, on Friday night, were in the act of gagging and binding Robert Fralick, a watchman at the reaper factory at Plano, another watchman, hearing the struggle, came to the rescue, whereupon the scoundrels unceremoniously left. A set of burglar's tools found this morning indicates that an attempt at robbing the safe of the factory was in contemplation.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 28.—Pi y Margall has formed a compromise Ministry, as follows: President of the Council and Secretary of the Interior, Senor Pi y Margall; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Maisonave; of War, Senor Gonzales; of Finance, Senor Carvajal; of Justice, Senor Berges; of Marine, Senor Aurich; of Colonies, Senor Sarni.

LATER.—Senor Aurich, who was yesterday appointed Minister of Marine, has resigned. Pi y Margall, in announcing the resignation to the Cortes, asked the Deputies to refrain from interpellations. On account of this resignation, the remainder of the Cabinet have not been confirmed. The crisis continues. A motion that the Cortes be constituted a Committee of Public Safety was rejected.

On Thursday last the Carlists surprised Castanon's command, and the troops fled precipitately to Pampeluna, when the people there rose, shouting "Death to Nouvillas!" It is believed that Nouvillas, who commands in the North, will be superseded.

Gen. Calrinety has defeated the Carlists under Don Alfonso.

The *Gaceta* this afternoon confirms the report of the defeat of Castanon's forces by the Carlists, and their retreat to Pampeluna.

The disorders in Seville have been renewed, and the city is in a state of siege. A conflict between the troops and inhabitants is imminent.

SUMATRA.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch from Penang says that the Dutch Government, with a view of terminating hostilities with Acheen, has offered the Sultan to pay the expenses thus far incurred by the war; to rebuild the Mosque burned by the Dutch troops; to acknowledge the independence of the Sultan, and to abstain from interfering with Mohammedanism. In return, Holland asks that certain privileges be granted to Dutch traders at Acheenese ports.

TURKEY.

VIENNA, June 28.—Complete anarchy prevails in Bosnia, caused by the persecution of Christians by Mohammedans. In one district 270 Christians were murdered within six weeks, and no efforts have been made to arrest their murderers. Foreign reresentatives to Turkey demand an investigation, and call upon the authorities to afford protection to the persecuted people. The murders have greatly alarmed the Christians, and many are emigrating.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 28.—The election for a member of the House of Commons took place in Berwickshire, Scotland, yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Miller, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 14.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From the LaCrosse (Wis.) Republican.

Only three of the Wisconsin editors accepted the invitation of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to pass over their road to the Missouri River. The mosquitoes are on the war path, and can discount the Modocs in phlebotomy. At St. Paul, Duluth, and other points, we met tourists who had passed over the entire road. Nineteen out of every twenty persons who pass over the Northern Pacific Railway visit St. Paul, which is really the eastern terminus of that road.

From a variety of authentic sources we have gleaned facts that should not and cannot be much longer suppressed, in regard to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, for it is perfectly astonishing that anything is left of that Company after its encounter with the merciless adventurers who have enriched themselves at its expense, and compelled it, at every step of its progress, to part with a portion of its dowry. No highwaymen or pirates ever manifested more audacity and cruelty than have been displayed by the cut-throat ring of speculators, who have feathered their nests at the expense of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

No railway corporation ever had a more competent, vigilant, conscientious and trustworthy set of officers than those who are in charge of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Its honorable President, Gen. George W. Cass, a graduate of West Point, whose Presidency of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, the Allegheny or Monongahela River Improvement Company, and other successful enterprises, is a strict and straight business man, who is above and beyond reproach. His predecessor, Gov. John Gregory Smith, was also a man of upright character and great ability.

The General Manager, C. W. Mead, Esq., is a careful, prudent, thorough-going, and vigorous business man, who is a perfect master of his business. He has very able Lieutenants in and strong co-operation from Superintendent Hungerford, of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and Superintendent Sullivan, of the Main Line from the Junction at Thompson to the Missouri River.

How, then, could the Company and people suffer?

By allowing the road to cost twice or thrice what it should.

How does this happen?

Simply by reason of its dependence upon Congress, where a few influential men have been allowed to assume the attitude of special guardians and custodians of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; and by virtue of their influence and power to aid or damage the Company, have been enabled to dictate terms to it, in regard to contracts, land grants, use of bonds, &c., &c. It is the bounden duty of the press to take these sharks, cobras, anacondas, tigers, and wreckers off from the Company, whose vitality has been partly absorbed. It is the duty of Congress to get at the facts and ascertain how an officer of the House of Representatives at Washington, with a small salary, can suddenly be translated from comparative poverty to princely affluence; and also how a poor Congressman can be as suddenly transformed from bankruptcy to wealth, and acquire large interests in a corporation which he has professed to aid.

These facts will, if brought to light, perhaps show the absurdity and ridiculousness of intrusting the Congressional investigation of railway abuses to any man who has, in the opinion of many persons, seriously compromised himself by his known and avowed interests in the Northern Pacific Railroad, acquired, as he says, "through the influence of a wealthy relative," whom the St. Paul *Pioneer* has ventured to confound with his "Uncle Sam." In one contract given by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to a construction company of twelve men, the round sum of $1,200,000 clear profit was realized. If the Northern Pacific Railroad Company can be relieved of the vultures, sharks, parasites, incumbrances, tangle-weed, or expensive friends, or whatever they should be called, it would be a godsend to the Company and the people. Let that corporation promptly cut aloof from and cast off its bogus friends and get right down to the hard pan, and the public will stand by it in any and all emergencies.

Some who have been most loud and prominent in their devotion to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company can be easily induced to take "back seats" if Congress and the press will take hold of the facts and bring them to the view of the public. If all that has transpired will bear the approval of the people, then there will be an end to gossip that may be false, but which seems to be based on facts. There is apparently too much of truth to be slighted. Nothing would contribute to the strength of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company so much as the plain and distinct avowal that it has entirely and wholly ceased to submit to robbery in any form, and if the recent visit of the Wisconsin Press to Minnesota and Lake Superior shall result in waking up that Company to the fact that its noisiest and best remunerated "friends" are its worst and most dangerous enemies, the good achieved will be well worth its cost; but if this friendly admonition is not heeded, there will be "music from the entire band," for the facts are bound to come to light, regardless of all personal considerations. CHARLES SEYMOUR.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Estimating from the City Directory, the Rochester press claim 100,000 population.

—Knoxville, Ill., has secured the requisite number of signers to procure a vote on the county-seat question with Galesburg.

—Hartford, Ct., is in high dudgeon over her new Post-Office site, because it takes fourteen stone steps to get up to it. Somebody in the granite business there, evidently.

—The youngest homicide is 28 months old, and lives in Augusta, Ga. It threw an ale-bottle at its grown colored nurse, who was lying on the floor, striking her in the head, and causing an abscess that proved fatal in ten days.

—The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad and the City of Quincy have kissed and made up. The railroad folks have agreed to continue running their trains to that city, and promise to build large passenger and freight depots. It says it was only "fooling," and never intended to ruin Quincy by running its trains to Hannibal. And Quincy is happy.

—Mr. Colton, General Manager of the Wabash & Erie Canal, informs us that he has about 250 laborers employed in making the necessary repairs along the line, and hopes to have the institution in good working order from the Parke County coal-fields to Toledo, by the Fourth of July.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—The leading sportsmen of Sycamore, Ill., and vicinity have formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of enforcing the game laws. It has always heretofore been the custom of a certain class of hunters to commence shooting game just before the law permits, and this organization is bound to put a stop to it, and will see the law enforced to the letter.

—It is stated, on very good authority, that the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad Company have not purchased or leased any road directly connecting with the St. Joseph bridge, and do not intend to buy or build roads with a view of securing Eastern connections in that quarter. We have received intelligence, however, which lead us to believe that Mr. Joy will run trains of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad across the St. Joseph bridge.—*Leavenworth Times.*

—One of the custom-house officials on the dock yesterday observed a woman coming off the boat with a bundle in her arms, and as he thought she rather sought to evade him, he followed her, and said, "Please unroll that bundle; it looks rather suspicious." "Perhaps it does," replied the woman, uncovering the head and face of a bright-eyed baby, "but I've got seven more of 'em on the other side."—*Detroit Tribune.*

—As the eccentricities of genius are ever interesting, we are pleased to mention an excellent gentleman of San Francisco, whose costume owns two beautiful and peculiar features. These are a very gorgeous neck-tie several yards long, whose ends float behind him like the Star Spangled Banner, and a large stick of brilliantly-variegated candy, resembling an infant barber's pole, and projecting from his mouth. Wherever he goes he is accompanied by these charms, and a consequent triumphal procession of boys.

—The thriftiness of Mrs. Weller, whose first husband's garments so fortunately fitted the elder Samivel, is equaled if not surpassed by that of a widow of Portland, in the canny State of Maine. Perceiving that her adored departed's silver coffin-plate was lying about generally in the way, and desiring very much a pair of handsome new gold-bowed spectacles, she invited a passing peddler to a barter of the same. Leaving the room for an instant she was shocked on returning to find that lovely coffin-plate and the merchant alike gone. Her frantic grief was something too sacred to dwell upon. The police, however, recovered the silver treasure, and her calmness, if not her happiness, is restored.

—Peru and New Jersey are two enviable countries. The latter paid most of the expenses of its State Government for a long time by an indirect tax on travelers passing through it on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, and the former has lived on its guano. Each has been relieved to a considerable extent from the disagreeable necessity of having to levy taxes on the industry of its people. The sale of guano amounted in 1872 to $25,000,000, and, as the population of the country is only 2,000,000, the gross yield of the guano alone is more than $12 to the person, or about $5 per month for every adult male. No wonder that Peru can afford to build railroads. No mine in the world has ever approached the guano deposits of Peru for productiveness. They are owned by the Government, and all worked without expense or risk.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@11s 10d; white, 11s 10d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—1:30 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, June 28—2:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for account, new, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 88; do of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49¼.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—Five-twenties of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes, 55f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton irregular; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d.

Cheese, 66s. Cumberlands, 37s 6d; short ribs, 39s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The market for cotton goods ruled steady but quiet in first hands. Blue drills and denims were in fair demand for export. Prints were dull, except medium effects and Japanese stripes. Brown and bleached cottons were selling in reduced quantities. Silesias ruled more active, but glazed and paper cambrics were dull. Fancy cassimeres of medium and fine makes are in fair demand, and beavers and chinchillas are doing better. Heavy shirts and drawers and fancy hosiery are selling well by the agents. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,185,073.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 28.—The market rules steady with a firm feeling. Coarse Western is neglected. Ohio, 48@52½c; extra Michigan, 48@50c; Kentucky combing, 44@45c; unwashed Western combing, 35@43; tub, 50@54c; scoured, 55@80c; fine rolls, 75c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and easier; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.70@5.15; common to good extra, $5.75@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@7.15; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.25; Ohio extra, $6.20@8.60; St. Louis, $6.65@10.75. Rye flour quiet and lower; $4.20@5.25. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 29,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.20@1.25; No. 3 do, $1.35@1.42; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.48; do Milwaukee, $1.51@1.53; spring and winter mixed, $1.46; amber Indiana, $1.60; Iowa spring, $1.41@1.44; No. 1 Duluth, $1.56; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.57. Rye dull and drooping; Western, 84c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 55,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 50@53c; old and new do, 54@55c; high mixed and yellow Western, 55@58c; heated, 46@50c. Oats less active; receipts, 52,000 bu; new mixed Western, 46@47c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Quiet and firm.

HOPS—Dull and lower at 35@45c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@28c; Orinoco, 27@27½c.

WOOL—More active; new Ohio, 48@50c; superfine and extra pulled, 43@47c; scoured, 80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, and molasses quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¼@8½c; refined, 18½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 44½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $16.00@16.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long and short clear, 8¾@9c. Lard firmer; steam, 8⅞c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; Western, 15@24c.

CHEESE—In good demand but lower at 11¼@13c.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $4.00@4.50; extra, $4.75@5.00. Wheat firm; not higher. Rye nominal. Corn steady; yellow, 56c; mixed Western, 54c; heated, 25@45c. Oats tending higher; white, 45@47c; mixed, 41@42½c.

WHISKY—93½c.

WOOL—There is no improvement in the demand. New clip beginning to come in more freely. Manufacturers are purchasing only for immediate necessity, under the impression that lower prices must prevail as the season advances. Ohio, 49@51c; Colorado white, 24@28c; washed, 22½c; black, 16@17c; Indiana tub, 50c; pulled, 40@41c; combing Ohio, 56½@63c. Domestic wools, 47½@67½c; unwashed, 32@45c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn steady; No. 2, 35½c in elevator, 42c sacked. Oats steady; No. 2, 28@28½c in elevator, 31½@32½c sacked. Barley nominal. Rye quiet at 53@55c.

WHISKY—Dull at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.75. Bulk nominal at 6½c, 8c, 8½c loose. Bacon firmer and more active; clear rib, 9c cash; 9½c September; clear, 9¼@9½c July; 9¾@10c September. Lard nominally lower; summer steam, 7¼@7½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.90@4.20.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat held at $1.36 for No. 2 Milwaukee club; scarce. Corn dull and heavy; No. 2 mixed Western freely offered at 42½c; no buyers. Sales car lots No. 2 at 42½c, and sample at 39½@40c. Oats scarce; retailing at 38c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine Western, $4.50@5.50; extras, $6.00@7.25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 42@43½c; white, 44@45c. Rye dull at 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Butter—Western scarce and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 93½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.85; No 1, $1.76¼; No. 2, $1.61. Corn dull and lower at 40c. Oats steady at 37c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat higher; extra white Michigan, $1.83; amber Michigan, $1.53; spot, $1.45½@1.46¼; seller July, No. 1 red, $1.56; No. 2 do, $1.48@1.48¼; No. 2 amber, Illinois, $1.56. Corn dull and drooping; high mixed, 40½@41c; spot, 41c; July, 43½c; August, 45½c; September, low mixed, 39c; do July, 39½c; white, 47c; no grade, 34½@34½c. Oats dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 8@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 red held $1.53@1.54; No. 2, $1.40. Corn unchanged. Oats higher; State, 40c; No. 2, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, quiet, and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $5.75; No. 1 do, $7.50. Corn—Sales white sacked at 58c. Oats steady at 34c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess Pork, $16.00@16.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9@9¾c. Buld meats unchanged. Lard firmer; steam, 8½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90@91c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—COTTON—Dull; good ordinary, 16@16¼c; low middling, 17½@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 55c. Oats dull and drooping at 41c. Corn meal flat at $2.65.

HAY—No sales.

BRAN—$12.50.

BACON—Heavy; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; sides, 9½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $2.50@6.90. Wheat firm at $1.30@1.38. Corn steady at 41@42c. Rye quiet at 68c. Oats quiet at 30@40c.

OILS—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more active at $15.50@15.75. Lard quiet; held more firmly; no round lots offered; steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 8⅞c. Bulk meats stronger for shoulders; sales at 5⅞c; held at 6⅛c; clear rib, 8¼@8½c; sales at 9c buyer till Sept. 1 and 10; clear, 8½@8¾c. Bacon in better demand; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 9@9½c; clear, 9½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.24 cash; $1.20½ seller July. Oats steady; No. 2, 32; No. 2, 29c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 63½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 34c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 60c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 141,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 204,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 28.—Wheat and corn unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—BRAN—Dull at 75c.

HAY—Quiet; choice, $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower, offering on spot at $16.50; selling for July delivery at $15.75. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 26¼; sight, ⅛ premium; gold, 115¼.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 1,200 bales; good ordinary, 15½c; low middling, 17½c; middlings, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18⅞c; receipts, 186 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,207 bales; stock, 33,007 bales.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............June 28 and 29.

Schr Argo, Ahnapee, 8,500 cedar posts.
Scow Sea Star, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, 95 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Brig Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, 350 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Hamilton, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 120 m lath.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, 175 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Pauls Pier, 65 m lumber.
Schr Higgie and Jones, Cleveland, 800 tons coal.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 436 bars railroad iron, 509 brls sugar, 20 tons pig iron.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 boxes fish, 25 m lath.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr Sweepstakes, Michael's Bay, 185 m lumber.
Scow Mt. Vernon, Racine, 35,000 brick.
Bark John Breden, Erie, 630 tons coal.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 573 steel rails.
Schr Republic, Oswego, 300 tons coal.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 155 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon, 150 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber, 1,100 m shingles.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 576 ft plank, 35 brls flour; Sheboygan, 100 brls flour; Ozaukee, 116 pkgs butter, 100 pkgs fish.
Schr S. Doak, Benton Harbor, 60 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Wm. Bates, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 440 brls sugar, and general cargo.
Schr John Tebbetts, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 1,048 brls sugar and sundries.
Stmr Arizona, Buffalo, 512 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Arcadia, Goderich, Goderich, 2,700 brls salt.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED.......June 28 and 29.

Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,400 bu corn.
Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 dry hides, 30 brls lard oil.
Schr Lake Forest, Black Rock, 21,500 bu wheat.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark C. K. Nimus, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, 16,240 bu wheat.
Schr Board of Trade, Buffalo, 26,530 bu corn.
Schr Madeira, Kingston, 18,731 bu wheat.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Kingston, 16,589 bu wheat.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Barge J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 52,828 bu corn.
Schr Philo Scoville, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Prop W. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 11,500 bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, 2,800 brls flour, 25 bales pelts.
Schr Delaware, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Buffalo, 9,843 bu corn, 10,[illegible] bu rye.
Prop Missouri, Duluth, 50 brls flour, 80 brls pork.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, 20,497 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 159 pkgs sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 21,874 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 200 half-brls fish.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, groceries.
Schr Yankee Blade, Kingston, 15,280 bu wheat.
Schr Jas. Couch, Buffalo, 75,000 bu oats.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Kingston, 19,800 bu corn.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 80 tons dressed lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, sundries.
Bark Winona, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Monterey, Ogdensburgh, 21,000 bu corn.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Marquette, 6,000 bu oats.
Steam barge M. R. Robinson, Kingston, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal, 5,000 bu wheat, 5,000 brls pork, 1,809 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 40,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu corn and 3,100 brls flour.
Prop Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bu corn, 600 brls flour, 100 bls pork.

Lake Freights.

There was no change to note. Charters were made at 5c for corn, and 4c for oats; wheat quotable at 6c, all to Buffalo. Rates to Kingston were nominal at 10½c for corn and 11c for wheat. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Board of Trade and Wenona, corn at 5c; schr Richard Winslow, oats at 4c. Prop Nebraska, wheat through to New York. To New England, via Buffalo—Prop Fountain City, corn at 25c. Total do, via Ogdensburgh, prop Nashua, corn at 25c. Total capacity equal to 40,000 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, 80,000 bu oats.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Charters reported: Schr Gen. Worth, salt to Toledo at 5c f. o. b. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: schr Enterprise, coal to Milwaukee on p. t.; schr C. Nilsson, coal to Chicago at $1.00 free; schr Russian, coal to Chicago u. t. d., at $1.00 free.

Miscellaneous.

The new tug, Charles L. Parker, was launched on Saturday evening. This boat is similar to the E. P. Ferry, which came out a few weeks ago.

The schr James Couch, just out of the dock, has cleared with 75,000 bu of oats.

The steamer Arizona is now in port. She has been thoroughly repaired at Buffalo.

A fleet of lumber vessels arrived at the lumber-docks on Sunday.

The new propeller Prussia, of the Merchants' Line, has commenced plying between Toledo and Montreal. This vessel cost $37,000, and will carry about 17,000 bu of grain.

The stmr E. B. Ward has arrived at Leland with the barge Planet in tow with the outfit of the schr E. Kanter, which has been abandoned by the wreckers. The greater portion of the Kanter's cargo, railroad iron, has been recovered, and the remainder will probably be. The vessel was not worth raising.

The steam barge Henry Howard ran on a reef near Port Crescent, in a thick fog, last Tuesday night; 30,000 feet of lumber was thrown overboard, and the tug Kirby pulled her off.

The steam barge Tecumseh was launched at Chatham a few days ago. She will carry about 40,000 bu. Another vessel similar to this will be launched soon at the above port.

The Coast Wrecking Company have contracted to raise the Canadian prop Mary Ward, which went ashore at the northwestern extremity of Lake Huron and was abandoned. This disaster was one of the most fearful ones of the season, no less than eight lives being lost, notwithstanding her close proximity to shore.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, June 28.—The propeller Whale arrived from Henry to-day, towing the barges Friendship and Georgia, all loaded with corn for Chicago, but as the water was drawn from the lower level of the canal this morning for the removal of obstructions near the LaSalle coal shaft, no boats can pass either way until the level is refilled, which probably will be this evening. Six feet of water reported on the breast wall of the lock at Henry; and 8 feet 9 inches on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

CANAL OFFICE, June 28.

ARRIVED—Ilidore, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; North America, Henry, 5,950 bu corn; Cayuga, [illegible] bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 4,250 lbs paper, [illegible] brls flour, 259,200 lbs meal; Monitor, LaSalle, [illegible] bu corn.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Joliet, [illegible] ft lumber, 37,200 lath; Polar Star, LaSalle, 22,513 ft lumber; Jennie, Morris, 1,919 posts, 150 brls salt; [illegible] and, 145 tons pig iron; Brilliant, Joliet, 73,000 ft lumber, 53 m lath; Sunrise, Joliet, 4,956 posts; [illegible] Lockport, 330 bu wheat, 3,500 bu corn, [illegible] dries; T. Kyburn, Marseilles, 35 brls salt; [illegible] 3,340 ft lumber, 250 lath Ottawa, 3,540 posts [illegible] Asia, Joliet, 145 tons pig iron.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—PASSED DOWN—Props Idaho, Alaska, Comet, Evergreen City, [illegible]; barks Nelson, Tanner, Racine, Emma Coyne, [illegible] Pensaukee; schrs Amoskeag, China, [illegible] lark, Swallow, Sam Flint, John Magee, [illegible] more, Montauk, Emerald, Dunford, F. J. King, [illegible] lyn, Wand, Halsted, Sweetheart, [illegible] Morell, Mary Battle, Dundee, Morey.

PASSED UP—Props Philadelphia, Sheridan, [illegible] bilt, Empire State, Milwaukee, Ameroon, [illegible] er and barges, Fred. Kelley and barges; [illegible] Nichols, C. J. Wells, Constitution, Pride of America; schrs Red Wing, David Wells, Monitor No. 2, City of Manitowoc, Helfenstein.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—PASSED UP—[illegible] Scotia, Lady Franklin, Brooklyn; bark [illegible] W. C. Maxwell.

PASSED DOWN—Props Graves and barges, [illegible] and barge; barks Advance, Golden West; [illegible] heart, Bridgewater, P. B. Locke, [illegible] Nicholson, Wall.

WIND—Northeast.

DAKOTA.

A Trip Twelve Hundred Miles Northwest.

The Town of Bismarck—Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Sights on the Way—The Town-Gamins.

Departure of Stanley's Great Expedition.

The Sioux and Their Opposition—Will There Be a Sioux War?

From Our Own Correspondent.

BISMARCK, Dakota, June 20, 1873.

If my grandmother could see me at this point of the world, she would say I was a great traveler and needed a clean shirt. I must really take up the map to see where I am.

Ah! Here I have it. I am at Bismarck, the next station to Gravelotte and Sedan in the glory of that great Prime Minister. I am at the last spile of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

The Northern Pacific Railroad at present halts nearly on the latitude of Colorado, and beyond the extremest settlements of Texas; the whole of the Indian Territory and most of Kansas lie to the east of its parallel. If the bonds sell up to the past standard, and it can build without other difficulty than Indian interference, it can with ease lay 300 miles of track next year, and carry the cargoes of Montana away from the Union Pacific Railroad. To me, the enterprise has been chiefly notable for its national effects. Before it was undertaken, the populace knew little or nothing of the region it permeates; already there is heard on the line the unmistakable tread of the vanguard of a million people, educated by similar enterprises to take advantage of everything on these Plains in the shortest time. The problem of cold weather has been solved by the experiences of last winter—the severest on the Plains. The Indian problem retreats as the engineer approaches it. The problem of timber seems to be partly eliminated by the certainty of coal; and the apprehension of drouth will probably be found, as in Western Kansas and Nebraska, to be solved by cultivation, the breaking of the soil, and the growth of trees. If Indian hostilities ensue, they must be brief, and such a war will roll up revenues for the railway. The foe is the best friend to such an enterprise.

WHAT IS DAKOTA?

The extension of the railway across Dakota has led to the publication of a new and complete map of the Territory by a St. Paul engraving company. Dakota is nearly square in shape, 350 miles wide by almost 400 long; and the Missouri River enters its boundary at the northwest (where the Yellowstone, or true Missouri, joins the nominal Missouri), and flows in very nearly a diagonal course to the southeast corner, cutting the Territory into two vast triangles. Nearly the whole of this great region is timberless prairie and grassy plain, with high table-land knobs running up at some few points. The Missouri River is navigable throughout all its course in Dakota, or from the flourishing Iowa town of Sioux City to lonely Fort Buford. Its western bank, for nearly all the course, is watched by Indians, and the sparse populace is confined to the corner nearest Iowa; to the northeast corner, where Pembina and St. Joseph retain some inhabitancy; to the Missouri Valley, where there are above half-a-dozen forts garrisoned by soldiery. There are about a dozen counties organized or outlined, and Yankton, Vermillion, Fargo, St. Joseph, and Bismarck are among the most noticeable towns. The agricultural prospects of Dakota are to be measured by the capacity for timber, as it shall be planted by settlers, to increase and equalize rain. On the Dakota line of the Northern Pacific Railroad the grass is rank and lusty, and the cuttings show strong black mould, frequently three feet thick. There are no alkali formations on this line, except on the western side of the James River, near the battle-field where Gen. Sibley routed the Sioux, July 24, 1863; at this point, a few pools and ponds show soda-like deposits, but it is the opinion of Chief Engineer Meede that this is merely the potash resulting from immemorial grass-fires, in combination with the salt of the water. Coal has been found at Fort Rice, and on the located line of rail in the Valley of Heart River, a few hours west of Bismarck. This is the first coal found going westward on the parallels of Minnesota. Beyond Dakota coal is nearly ubiquitous, and Montana is full of it.

Already a railroad enterprise is plotted to proceed from Sioux City up the Valley of the James, or River a Jaques, to strike the Northern Pacific at Jamestown; and the Winona & St. Peter Railroad is meditating to be the Kansas Pacific of the Northern transcontinental line, and join it beyond the Hundredth Meridian.

DAKOTA SENSATIONS.

It was with a sense of earliness in Nature that I heard these enterprises spoken of while traversing the as yet boundless and unbroken soil which is new to the very Indian who has been hastily driven across it. It seemed that I lived in the dawn of the destinies of the country, and the strong light had not yet come by which these ocean-like folds of landscape were to be relieved in all their fulfillment of farms, and stock, and mills, and whistling engines, and orchard-tints, and lofty landmark-trees.

Behind me, the mere shell of the hemisphere was broken; before, went the grand steppes and plateaus of the Western Continent. And this little train on the Northern Pacific whistled at nothing more intelligent than the sun and the sky, that forever regarded the upturned world,—nothing between them but piping wild ducks, great beast-like geese, buzzing chickens of the prairie, which flew amongst the limping plover, and, once or twice, a pair of antelopes, which peeped over the horizon-rim, as apt to chase our engine as to fly from it. North of us, was the wild landscape of the Athabasca and the Saskatchewan, and the mighty stretch of air and forest toward the Pole; south of us, were Indians lost upon their own burly reservations; west of us, was what—but canons and cataracts seen only to the anointed eyes of adventure or outlawry? And, in all this world, the cheapest thing seemed to be space. With boundless prodigality, Nature had flung herself, and, in her illimitability, forgot her own dimensions, lost identity, and was waiting for somebody to come by and answer the question of Rip Van Winkle: "Can anybody tell me who I am?"

LONELINESS.

Here is the place for Mr. Malthus to dry his eyes and see utility in Mormonism. Here is the spot to wonder if there is any setting sun for the last Indian, and to doubt in sobriety whether there be any Indians whatsoever. For where are they whom we have come so far to see in the land they claim to inhabit? Not a living man, not a foot-mark, not a curl of smoke rises out of all this green profusion of God's carpet, and hour by hour travels on with the sun and cars, and we see only new billows of land like the last, cutting the great hollow conch-shell of heaven, and moaning therein the secret of creation and solitude.

The Union Pacific Railroad does not afford the same interminable sensation of extent and caprice; for it is more varied with deserts, sterile knobs, and salt rivers eking out a precarious livelihood, and tortured by drought to death and renewal. Here, on the Northern Road, one acre is a type of millions; one blade of grass is the unit of the day's vista; it appears as if a million of men could encamp here a single night, and turn Dakota to a complete Empire, so few are the obstructions to habitation, and so equal the soil. The lakes occur with sufficient regularity to supply water to the engine by a suction-hose, and, on one of those fine salt ponds a regular gale was blowing, making such white caps as you see on Lake Michigan.

ARRIVAL AT BISMARCK.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, broad daylight, we came to Bismarck,—an assemblage of canvas-tents, plank-houses, turf-huts, military structures of frame and log, with a fort-like inclosure, and a broad plaza, Spanish-fashion, between the railroad and the town, on which the entire population was assembled to hail the new arrivals.

In the enormous expanse of this Dakota country, the hilarity of the Bismarckers, and the sizable bulk of their town, affected me like the most solitary place I had ever known. To see, in this far corner of the world,—200 miles from any settlements worthy of the name, and immediately opposite hostile bands of Indians who had taken scalps the day before,—the huddled avarice, enterprise, and ruffianism of civilization standing galliously out in the van, was somewhat like a presentiment of the Day of Judgment. Omnipotent, ubiquitous Nature was all before them, and on either side; and yet the bully of the slums, and his Moll beside him; the old army-sutler, a little the worse for his probation; the shiftless negro barber, who had come as far as he dared, and, with all his record, was permitted twenty times a day to lay his razor at a gentleman's throat; the great, quiet gambler from the Gulf, whom everybody in the Mississippi Valley has sometimes seen, now smoking his cigar in front of his premises, where, perhaps, forty sweat-cloths invited the stranger; here were society's refuse mixed with many men of official position and deliberate purpose, 1,200 miles northwest of Chicago, and the nearest neighbors of the Sioux!

In this town, there was no law or jurisdiction whatsoever. There was no Mayor. There was not even a Vigilance Committee. The Territory of Dakota has as yet taken no steps to extend its authority to this new town. And the military authorities, close at hand, had made up their minds that what happened among the civilians of Bismarck was none of their business; and, therefore, nobody had been arrested for fighting or shooting. But there may have been something in the very loneliness of this colony which kept crime down and humanized it. Perhaps the consciousness of the Law's non-existence made even the criminal feel unprotected. Certainly a more subdued settlement of the kind I have never found in our country. All the desperadoes who had infested the Union Pacific Railroad, and had survived such a lapse of time, were here at Bismarck; but, with the exception of two or three scuffles of no consequence, life had been safe and property secure. The organic spirit of the American, unexercised, but still extant, made a law in Bismarck without a code or a magistrate.

TAVERN.

Right opposite the place where the cars stop, I saw a new sign, "The Capitol Hotel."

Therein was a register, a barber's chair, a bar, and a well-spoken proprietor. Carpet-bags lay in terraces against the paper-sides of the room. Supper was smoking at the inner table, where women from New England were doing the cooking; and the men who handed you the dishes had arms like a ship-carpenter's.

THE MISSOURI.

After supper, we strolled down to the Missouri River, about a mile from the town; and right across the way was Fort Abraham Lincoln,—an imposing post, with long barracks and quarters of painted lumber, a parade-ground, fortifications, and landing. Standing on a high bluff of the river, it was an object to be seen for perhaps 30 miles.

The Missouri River rolled beneath, nearly as wide as at Omaha,—a great, sprawling red-man's river, full of oxide and mire,—living, as it rolled along, upon its own banks, biting concavities from them, so that they fell, and splashed, and were borne away every day in the year. It seemed to me to be Nature's greatest gutter, around which she had assembled her red canaille to soak their feet in her pools and eddies, and meditate grand-larceny on civilization. A river tawny and bemired like this for full 2,000 miles, it had yet descended from some of the sublimest sceneries in the world, and begun its course under the best motherhood, but had been spoiled by the length of its career. No longer the laughing, leaping thing which drew its milk from the splendors of the Yellowstone, and washed bare the gold veins beyond the great Upper Cataract, it had become insensate, heavy, and heathen, like these very children of the plains, whose origin was perhaps no worse than ours at the beginning of time.

A NIGHT AT BISMARCK.

In the evening I strolled around amongst the cabooses. I found one trading-firm which had made a sale of $740 worth of goods the previous Sunday; for there Sunday is like every day in the week, only more so. Another firm had made sale of $16,000 worth of goods in June, and in twelve months had sold $75,000. In the neighborhood, 6,400 acres have been pre-empted already, and the railroad brought $22,000 worth of freight the first week it was opened to Bismarck, or 1,000 tons.

Amongst the desperadoes at Bismarck is

MR. SHANG,

said to have been christened Charley Stanton. He is a huge, youthful piece of flesh, with a lazy, easy face, and a loud voice. He goes around attended by admiring boys; for he has killed his man. He killed Mr. Shumley, whose Christian name I am not informed of. They kept saloons,—that noblest of occupations in a new country,—and gambled between drinks. A disagreement occurred at the Town of Thompson. Mr. Shumley threatened; Mr. Shang killed. He shot, I believe, from the inside of his pocket, obeying the precept not to let his left hand know what his right hand was doing. After this, they said:

"I tell you, Shang will shoot as well as talk about it!"

So Shang fell in love with himself, and found he had a word and a character to be respected. His voice has insensibly grown higher in key, his strut a little more pronounced, and I wondered how he could sleep well at nights, having so good an opinion of himself.

Ed Morton is also a prince of Bismarck. I must call him Ed, because everybody spoke of him so lovingly, as if he were a brace in the social edifice. He said to me, in a hospitable way, that he had read me; he proffered entertainment; there is a natural affinity, I suppose, between great pioneers. Ed was a thick man of the middle size, with a practical, commercial face and an executive education. His voice was gentle and assuming. His baronial hall was a mighty mass of boards, with a bar in front, a shell or stage in the rear, and tables up and down the sides, whereat his staff-officers threw dice, dealt cards, rolled roulette, and put their elbows on sweat-cloths. The whole establishment was in one room. At the far end, four lank and bursted frontiersman sang, with a doleful want of melody or attention, the celebrated ballad by John Hay on the fate of Little Breeches. I wish Brother Hay had heard it, to turn him from his sinful path. Truly, in the words of that performance, "It was hell to split over the prairie." The gamblers on this frontier are men wearing the American shirt, and endowed, out of our abundant institutions, with only the necessary garments of freedom. Gold-pieces I saw, but no gold-chains. The liquor is taken straight. Intercourse is deliberate and republican. Even ruffians who fight in these times are below reproach. It is behavior, amenity, simplicity, and prosperity which we are all pursuing; and, if we need back pay, we *vote* it, for that is the moral law. "Thou shalt not hit," is a rising commandment. And so, from terrace to terrace, like the ascent of the steppes of the Rocky Mountains, the American character approaches the deal-table-lands of perfection.

There *had* been disagreeable people in town. No reference is meant here to Mr. Jack O'Neill, who keeps the dance-house at Bismarck, and whom I should take to be more familiar with the literature of Mr. Bret Harte; for therein, to a crooning fiddle, several sleepy, weary,—oh, so weary!—remains of women obeyed the nodding fiddle-bow, and danced a dance of deep sleep, a dance of compulsion to live, a dance of plantation-hands called up at the end of labor to amuse the overseer. What a Christian blessing it would have been to take the proprietor of the place apart, and say: "Jack O'Neill [for he must be a good fellow, like Shang and all the rest], Jack, thou sterling creation, here are $50 from the Evangelical Society to buy sixty hours of perfect rest for these poor banished immortals at the farthest distance from God's observation."

Was I about to say that there had been disagreeable people at Bismarck? Yes, there was the attack on Dave Mullen. Dave (a good fellow, no doubt) was sitting in an innocent way, playing Mustang under his own premises, with some other professionals, when a person came in and asked if he answered to his name. "It is," said Dave. The intruder then drew off, as he must have done, to strike Dave impressively, which he did. Immediately everybody fired off a pistol through his breeches-pocket, not to hit anything, but to show that there was law and public spirit in Bismarck. One man was shot through the hand,—I hope not an editor, nor a man with a lone hand,—and all the storekeepers kept in their shops.

"Figud," says the Bismarck tradesman, "I don't want to know anything about any shooting. When I hear them pop away, I don't even look through the windy."

There was no sequel to this adventure, except that Mr. Shang went to see about it, and raised his voice to a still more high and gladsome pitch.

Such is Bismarck—a fusion of rag-fair and the fair at Nenei-Novgorod, earnest commerce and voluntary exile, manifest destiny and the Tiger, the coming man and the passing fool. It carries the name of a Prince-Premier in the Baltic Empire, and his Kaiser's subjects, still in their Berlin garments, sell beer in this new encampment, right opposite the Sioux Nation. The American army could shell it out from the adjacent fort in just two minutes, but the shells of frontier posts never burst eastward. Without law, it is wholly lawful after its fashion. Now, reason upon it as we may, it is the way this land and every other have been broken and peopled. Nature resists the conclusion that the Pilgrim Fathers came to America with a game of "high-low-jack" or "Boston" in some part of the ship; for you cannot make your game without ace, face, or trump.

But as to the land across the river, there indeed the business of conquest is being attended to. Fort Lincoln, and the plains before it, are sprinkled with officers, ladies, and men who are looking on with amusement, and no apprehension whatever at the skirmishing between the Sioux and Rees.

THE REE INDIANS.

The Avickaras or Ree Indians have been inimical to the Sioux for immemorial time. Their villages are still on the west bank of the Missouri, where they have been for at least 100 years, about 1,500 miles from the river's mouth. Equal to the Sioux in courage and bodily vigor, they have been able to keep up the contest, with the white man's help, and by the aid of the Gros Ventres and other tribes; and, at this moment, as regularly-enlisted American soldiers, they get two Sioux scalps for every one.

They wear the regular uniform till the Sioux appear in sight, mounted, and inviting combat. Then the Rees strip to the breech-clout, and warm up like a country-tavern bully when a strange bully comes to town. They mount their ponies, with carbine and lariat, and ride the Sioux down until he prepares to fire. At this point the Ree also slips off his horse, holds the lariat at his foot, and creeps on his enemy. If his shot takes effect, he dashes up and gets the scalp; and that night they hang it up in Bismarck, and enter into descriptions of its relative heft and bagginess.

THE LAST MAN.

The Sioux is the Central Indian race,—the largest, the last, the worst. He is said to have "the fullest and most flexible verb in any language, full of such affixes, reduplications, pronouns, and prepositions as to make it a stately pile of thought." So writes the Rev. Edward D. Neill. Possessed of such a dangerous verb as this, no wonder he sauces back at us; and he also uses the definite article, otherwise the tomahawk, and the conjunction of forces, and his peculiar interjection, or war-whoop, quite too effectively.

Two hundred years ago, the Sioux or Dakotas were called the greatest and most valiant nation of the North. The Teton Sioux, "the plundering Arabs of America," are the Indians directly in the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, and they are now only a few days march to the west from their original seat, at the Falls of St. Anthony. One hundred and fifty years ago, they were on the Minnesota River, only 200 miles from their home at present; and they comprised then, as now, half of the whole Dakota Nation. They are reinforced by many of the Sioux of Minnesota whom Sibley and Sully drove across the Missouri only ten years ago, and who gave us the last great exhibition of savage conspiracy in America.

THE SIOUX MASSACRE

of August, 1862, involved from 800 to 2,000 human lives,—an unparalleled slaughter in the history of Indian warfare, unless the defeat of Gen. St. Clair may have exceeded it. Gen. Ramsey says the loss of lives amounted to 1,100. Two days only were occupied in the slaughter. Thirty thousand people fled from their farms and towns, in eighteen counties, embracing a region 200 miles in length by 50 wide. Maj. Galbraith, in 1863, estimated the loss of property consequent upon the massacre at $2,000,000; and 2,940 claims for damages were put in before the Sioux Commissioners. New Ulm, with 200 dwellings, was burned; Glencoe plundered, and Paynesville destroyed, and Forest City besieged. Even St. Peter's was endangered. It was not until Aug. 22—four days after the main attack,—that Col. Sibley arrived at St. Peter, with 1,400 soldiers; and there he found 7,000 people crowding the place, with nothing to feed them, and live stock, driven from all parts of the country, had niboled the ground bare. The State gave $25,000 to a relief-fund, and the towns and people also gave aid, but somewhat less liberally than on the subsequent occasion of the Michigan timber-fires. It was not until Friday, Dec. 26, that thirty-eight of the chief offenders were hanged up on a common gallows at Manketo. Little Crow, the leader, while in company with his son, Wowinapa, deserted by his warriors, was shot at Scattered Lake, near the Town of Hutchinson, by a Mr. Lampson, July 3, 1863, having survived the massacre nearly a year.

THE SIOUX GO ON.

The Sioux, retreating across Dakota after the massacre of 1862, were met, in the spring of the following year, by one column of troops advancing up from Nebraska, and another column moving westward from Minnesota. The Nebraska column was retarded by low water in the Missouri River, and hence the Sioux, instead of flying to the British side, marched westward, and fought the Minnesota troops at Stony Lake, right on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. "No such concentration of force has ever been made by the savages of the American Continent," said Gen. Sibley in his report; "they had an enormous camp of nearly or quite 10,000 souls."

After Sibley had driven the Sioux across the Missouri, and retired, they returned immediately, and fought the Nebraska column two battles, and continued to loiter between the Red River and the Missouri until the line of posts was erected on the latter river. To-day, as in 1863, they are hostile, independent, warlike, and powerful. They claimed, according to Gen. Harney, to own a tract of land five times the size of Ohio; and Gen. G. K. Warren says "they comprise 6,058 warriors, without superiors on horseback. In the Black Hills west of the Missouri," he says, "they can assemble their largest force, and they will not permit the occupation of the vicinity of these hills without a determined and national resistance."

The Northern Pacific Railroad is to drive the sap under the Black Hills, and raise the hair of the Sioux without separating it from his head. And it was a brave-looking expedition which marched from Fort Lincoln and Fort Rice the day after I arrived at the end of the road.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

There were nineteen companies of infantry and twelve of cavalry, commanded by Stanley, who fought the battle of Franklin, and Custer, who was Sheridan's great Lieutenant at the overthrow of Lee. The civil engineers were commanded by a Confederate cavalry officer, Gen. Rosser. Sturgis—that grim, mastiff-faced captain,—and young Terry—the only volunteer officer of the War who won and kept a Brigadier's straps,—were at hand inspecting the army. Long lines of wagons, and mules by hundreds; light artillery; Indian allies, half-naked, and barbarous with importance; teamsters and hangers-on, and piteous females entreating for transportation; and the troops in new uniforms; and all the cavalry plumed with yellow,—it was truly imperial road-building. Music by a great band, all pompous with port and pageantry; bugles blowing odd bars to call up recreants; a herd of cattle to eat the grass all the way westward, and apotheosize in tenderloins; and, in the long campagna-prospect, the flag floating high, and with a rippling sound, like the grass that widened out to the ends of the world,—gave sovereignty to this martial enterprise. The Missouri rolled, in tawny, uninviting mightiness, beneath this scene, with a groaning steamboat at the natural levee, all beset with teams. The steam-whistle of the Northern Pacific train pierced the air loudest of all, as if to say:

"Hark! he cries: "'tis time! 'tis time!
Now round about the cauldron go!"

MORE OF THE SIOUX.

Great men are the American officers; their posts as Webster said of the British drum-roll, encircle the world, or part of the way. Let us look again at the Sioux, their botherers at present:

Louis Hennepin first saw the Sioux in 1680, as he was also the first to delineate Niagara and describe the Falls of St. Anthony. Thus, while Penn was devising the peace-policy for his projected Philadelphia, this Netherland priest was locating the ground where more capital from the Netherlands should be invested than anywhere in railroad America. Hollanders to-day control the great St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Hennepin at that time saw Sioux, who had come 500 leagues from the West, and who correctly described the Missouri region, which caused him to write this prophecy:

"We may be transported to the Pacific Sea along the course of large rivers, and easily go to China and Japan without crossing the Equinoctial line."

Perhaps at the moment Hennepin thought as much, the Sieur Duluth walked into his camp from the head of Lake Superior; for thus they met, the first precursors and engineers of the railroad through the Sioux dominion.

The Sioux had disturbed the whole arrangement of Algonquin tribes when they sought their present possessions, and they have never ceased to fight Chippewas on the East, and Cheyenne and Ree on the West. The Minnesota Valley is filled with the skulls of their enemies of forgotten races, and the Black Hills and the Big Horn Mountains have been the last fastness of many a relic of a nation flying from these Tartars of the Northwest.

The Sioux are the perfection of Nature's own wild men. They are red republicans; polytheists, who unship every object in Nature,—objects being rare on these plains; polygamists, to whom Nature blows a wife everywhere; and Sioux infancy is spent in listening to the delectabilities of war, till the child precociously weeps to take a scalp. Their Chiefs have little or no authority, and are overcome by the braves; there is no law or code of laws among these Dakotas, and property is an institution of abhorrence with them. They lie and steal in obedience to a moral instinct, like a member of Congress, and lament a relative's death by killing somebody to signalize it. Unstable, but untamable; factious, but formidable in war; treacherous and cowardly, but still in arms forever,—they have survived every European innovation,—small-pox, rum, railroads, and Indian Agents. They used all to go afoot, and now they ride like a Camanche. They used to shoot bows, and now they study the transportation question down the gauge of a Spencer rifle. The way the Quaker policy can satisfy them will be to offer them the universal scalp of mankind.

They are now about to be pushed back to the Black Hills, which are described by Washington Irving, in his "Astoria," as the dividing ridges between the waters of the Missouri, the Arkansas, and the Mississippi,—savage cliffs and precipices, the retreats and lurking-places for broken and predatory tribes. Here the conquered Cheyennes sought refuge from the Sioux as early as Jefferson's Administration. If the Sioux ever conclude to perish, here they will probably choose their lava-beds.

THE NEW EARTH.

Virginal and unknown as this region appears to be, it has both history and literature. Washington Irving went over the whole journey in "Astoria" and "Bonneville,"—showing such accuracy that he is the best guide-book to this day for Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. The Americans made the first efforts to open these regions to our own fur-hunters in Adams' Administration,—the French trappers and Scotch traders having then had the start of us on the Upper Missouri for a generation. The expedition of Lewis and Clarke crossed the Northern Continent in 1807, eleven years after Sir Alexander Mackenzie had done it by the Saskatchewan way, and twelve years after Grey had discovered the Columbia River. By 1808-'10, it had become not uncommon for armed Americans to pass through the Sioux country; and, in 1822-'25, there were posts on the Yellowstone and beyond the Rocky Mountains. It was after the War of the Rebellion, however, and, in the main, within a few years, that the navigation of the Missouri has been secured by forts; but the whole region needed the incentive of this railway to take association and be comprehensible to the American mind.

THE NEW TAP.

What a hoar, vague, Frankensteinish country is that to the north of this northern line of American rail! The year Jamestown was settled, great Hendrik sailed into the bay which divides his name with our metropolitan river; and, nine years before the prayer at Plymouth Rock, the Jesuits were in Canada. Older than New York are the hamlets of the free-traders on Hudson's Bay. While Philadelphia was in the cradle, ships of war were cannonading each other on that great, resounding, chilly sea. And, when the contest was decided, and the English kept the palm, the government of the land passed to a corporation as old as Charles II., which found a powerful rival while we were firing the closing guns of the War of Independence. The Hudson's Bay and the Northwestern Companies—the Central and the Erie Roads of that day, hateful and rapacious—supported 100 stations apiece, and had revenues of above half-a-million per annum a century and three quarters gone by; and, when Chicago was a mere post of infantry, and its soldiery were massacred evacuating it, Loyd Selkirk was planting his Orkney and Shetland Islanders and Scotch on Lake Winnepeg, to make a permanent province of the Crown. Before a mile of railroad-track had been laid in America, the people of Prairie du Chaine were sending wheat and meal a thousand miles to the Red River Colony; and, in 1825, an American drove 500 oxen and cows all that distance to give Selkirk's colonists the comforts of life. It has now been fifty years since the two great trading companies of the Northwest consolidated, and Pembina is older than St. Paul, and the Hudson's Bay Company is the pioneer monopoly of North America. Right where the dragon's teeth were sown, the Grangers have sprung up; the Northwest is the cradle and the grave of corporate aggression.

But the rail, in some manner, has the great work to do. There is that vast America exceeding our Republic in extent, sprinkled with Crees, Esquimaux, Montagues, Sioux, Assiniboines, and Chippewas; and this Pacific Railway is flanking them all. In five years, the Saskatchewan will furnish daily news paragraphs to our morning papers; and Chicago will be the central city of the New World in twenty years. Those who read with a sense of the ludicrous stories of this boundary-line climate have not perused what the Canadian missionary, Belcourt, wrote for the Minnesota historical collections, twenty years ago. He said: "In 1851, the first frost felt at St. Paul was on the 6th of September, while, at St. Joseph's and Pembina, the first frost was not until the 3d of October. We raised that year potatoes weighing about two pounds each, and carrots eighteen inches long and four in diameter." Belcourt, I may add, resided at Winnepeg from 1831 up to the time he penned the above, and may be alive at this day for aught I know.

MORAL.

Such, in its larger interest to the human mind, is the Northern Pacific Railroad. It answers the question: Why did the Almighty suspend these five great lakes of fresh water in the centre of the Continent?

It puts the question to Provincial Dominion north of the Republican Great West: "What are you going to do about it?"

And, to the most populous and worst tribe of American Indians, the Sioux Confederacy,—25,000 in number within our territory, and nearly as numerous in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, under the name of Assiniboines,—it heads its locomotive-reflector, and builds up to the skirmish-line.

GATH.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

Commencement-Exercises.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The annual commencement-exercises of Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., closed on Thursday. There were eleven graduates, of whom four were ladies. All took part together. The programme was:

Prayer by the President.
Latin Salutatory, with English Oration—George L. Williams—"Insanity in Relation to Crime."
Oration—John M. Weeks—"Influence."
Essay—Mary E. Richmond—"Thrones at a Discount."
Oration—Wesley C. Waldron—"The Open Door."
Oration—Fred E. Bangs—"The Farmers' Question."
Essay—Anna F. Marsh—"Triumph."
Oration—Warren T. Dudley—"A Conquering Power."
Philosophical Essay—Emma C. Pease—"Baffled Lives."
Oration—David A. Mitchell—"Prescribed or Elective Studies."
Essay—Alice C. Bartean—"Illusions."
Oration—Thomas Clithers, A. B., Lyman J. Nash, A. B., candidates for second degree.
Oration—Harvey A. Shipman—"The Harmony of History;" with Valedictory Addresses.
Conferring of Degrees.
Benediction.

No degrees honoris causa were conferred.

After the exercises at the college, a procession was formed, under command of Capt. John H. Hauser, of Fond du Lac, and marched, preceded by a brass band, to the Levake House, where an excellent dinner was found, prepared by the host, John F. Johnston, and wife, to which ample justice was then and there done; after which Thomas C. Wilson, of the class of 1859, as Toastmaster, took charge of the company, and an hour and a half was pleasantly spent in enjoying the toasts, responses, and brilliant repartee of the occasion.

In the evening, a large number of alumni, the graduating class, Faculty, Trustees, visitors, and invited guests partook of the hospitalities of the President, Dr. George M. Steele, at his residence, and there enjoyed the last social gathering of the collegiate year. The house and surrounding grounds were thronged with a pleased and pleasing multitude of the fair and the strong.

The exercises preliminary to Commencement-day began on last Saturday evening, June 21, with an exhibition, in the College-Chapel, of prize-declamations, in which ladies and gentlemen participated.

On Sunday, the Baccalaureate address was delivered by the President, upon "The power which is to overcome the world."

Sunday evening was devoted to an address before the religious societies connected with the University, by the Rev. Mr. Haddock, of Fond du Lac. Subject—"In the beginning, God."

Monday evening, the exhibition of the preparatory class—seven young men and four ladies—took place, under the supervision of Prof. Wilbur F. Yocum. The class did well, and reflected credit upon their painstaking instructor.

On Tuesday evening, Senator Tim O. Howe addressed the Philalathean Society upon the subject of "Faith." He presented the history of Abraham and his single-minded devotion to the great idea that there is but one God; pictured his wanderings from Ur to Haran, from Haran to Canaan, and from Canaan to Egypt and back again; and how, through all his life and through all persecution, he clung to that one great idea of his life, and, isolated and unsupported as he was, taught it to his children, and so impressed it that they have, for 4,000 years, perpetuated the faith of their father. He spoke of Jesus as one who has done more to advance religion in the world than any other ever has, and probably more than any other ever will. Christ said, "If I am lifted up, I will draw all men unto Me." It is not so yet, but it is coming. He who, 1,800 years ago, was helpless and despised, is now the fashion on two continents, and 500,000,000 of people have heard his name. Christ will yet draw all men to Him. This truth is as important to the State as to the Church. No State can permanently exist which is not founded on Christ. Buddhism, Brahminism, Mohammedanism, must fail; but Jesus will never fail.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to a reunion of the Phœnix and Philalathean Societies, at which many of those who have graduated during the past fifteen years gathered together, and told their young brothers and each other the stories of their lives, their wanderings, their hardships, their joys, and their griefs. The halls of these Societies are beautifully adorned with portraits of members, with statuary, books, and flowers; and each has a fine organ. The exercises were enlivened with music, to which the ladies of the University contributed much.

In the afternoon, the first reunion of the members of the Athena Society, of ladies, took place at their hall, on the opposite side of College avenue, at which the addresses and other exercises were similar to those of the gentlemen, except that they made shorter speeches, and seemed somewhat less free in the presence of the audience.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni, at 4 o'clock, John E. Davies, of the class of 1862, and now Professor of Chemistry at the State University of Wisconsin, was elected orator for the coming year, and J. H. Hauser, of the class of 1865, alternate. John A. Owen, of 1860, was elected President of the Association. A committee of three was appointed to report next June upon the question of the selection of the Chair or Professorship which the Alumni have endowed.

In the evening, the Hon. Thompson D. Weeks, of 1858, now a resident of Whitewater, Wis., and a Regent of the Normal Schools of the State, addressed the Association upon the influence of circumstances in determining character. It was a fine production. Miss Margaret J. Evans, of the class of 1869, and now the Preceptress of the College, read an essay upon reform in colleges, advocating a shortening of the college-year, so that it shall commence in October or November, and, with a week's vacation at Christmas, terminate in April; also, that one-third of the Trustees should be alumni. It was a well-written and forcible production, and has already had its influence upon the Board of Trustees. She also delivered an obituary-notice of touching beauty upon the death of Mrs. Harriet O. Nichols, an alumna who died last September, and who had been appointed to read the essay of the evening, Miss Evans being the alternate. Mrs. Graves and Mr. Wilson also gave brief addresses upon the death of Miss Amelia J. Harrod and Henry Cornelius. The latter was an Oneida Indian, who graduated severl years since with honor. His unexpected death is a source of deep regret.

The Board of Trustees voted to give Dr. Steele, the faithful and overworked President, leave of absence to visit Europe, and to continue his salary. He will return in the latter part of November. The financial report shows the property of the University to be $198,203.13, with a steady growth.

The University is at the head of the institutions of learning in the State of Wisconsin in the number of its students. It has existed twenty-four years, and, from the beginning, has educated ladies and gentlemen together, and educated them well. That question which so long agitated most colleges, and which agitates some still,—that of the co-education of the sexes,—was settled at the first by this institution; and, for the past eighteen years, during which the writer has been in some relation connected with it, he has heard only one person lament that young ladies were admitted there to the same privileges as young men, and he was a freshman who was outstripped in scholarship and standing, beyond all comparison, by the ladies of his class! In these twenty-four years, there has not been to the writer's knowledge a case in which either sex has been disgraced by the misconduct of any student, resulting from this system of education. The students have gone from their Alma Mater more manly men and more womanly women than they would have been if educated separately, so far as can be judged by what appears.

Lawrence University should be kept before the public, especially at this time, when the question of co-education is engrossing so much attention, for it has been a successful pioneer in this work, and it has not a friend or patron who would for a moment think of abolishing this peculiarity. Any information desired by the Trustees of sister colleges anywhere in the United States would cheerfully be furnished by its President, Dr. George M. Steele, of Appleton, Wis., or by any of its Trustees or friends.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1873. J. A. OWEN.

THE CINCINNATI "POST-OFFICE BULLETIN."

CINCINNATI, June 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would not desire your readers to infer from your editorial of yesterday, relating to my dissent from the present management of the Post-Office Department, that the Cincinnati *Post-Office Bulletin* is an *official* paper. There are no official Post-Office papers. I simply claim that the postal information I publish is officially correct. The *Bulletin*, not like other postal papers, is not bound down by a commission of any kind from the Post-Office Department, but is perfectly free in every respect, and is under obligations to no living man. I hold about the same relation to the Postal Department that you do to the Republican party. My facilities for securing Department information are the same as those enjoyed by other Postal papers,—no greater, and no less. The only difference is, that I am free to express my real sentiments, and the others are not. Respectfully,

JOHN H. PATTERSON,
Editor *Post-Office Bulletin*.

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IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

GENERAL NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO, } ss.
Public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Assessor of the Town of North Chicago, in said county, has completed the assessment of property in the said Town of North Chicago, for the year A. D. 1873, and that the said assessment rolls will be open at the office of the Town Assessor, 57 North Clark-st., Room 1, in the City of Chicago, for inspection, correction, and revision, for ten (10) days from the first publication of this notice, to-wit: from the thirtieth (30th) day of June, A. D. 1873.
The undersigned, Assessor of said Town of North Chicago, the Town Clerk and the Supervisor of said town, will be present at said place during the time aforesaid, to correct and revise said assessment.
Dated at the Town of North Chicago, this thirtieth (30th) day of June, A. D. 1873.
ALBERT PATCH, Town Assessor,
57 North Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Restaurant in Exchange Building,
Corner of Clark and Washington-sts.,
With Cooking Range complete, Steam Table, Counters, Ice Box, Tables, Chairs, &c., and Gas Fixtures, complete for business. Room 42, Exchange Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK of the Grandest Spectacular Drama ever presented in America.
ZOLOE; or, LA BAYADERE,
IN WHICH THE PEERLESS
MORLACCHI,
AND FULL BALLET TROUPE,
HENRY PEAKES, J. F. NORTHRUP, ADELINA MOTTE, and Full Chorus
Of Thirty Selected Voices, will appear. The Drama concludes with Sommer Gets's Wonderful Transformation Scene. No Matinee on Wednesday. Special Matinee on Friday, July 4. Last Zoloe Matinee on Saturday.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday, June 30, 1873—Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
Friday, July 4, 1873—GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE (evening prices).
Glorious success of Robertson's favorite Society Comedy,
"CASTE."
Ryan, Dennis, O'Conner, Cowell, Blaisdell, Giddens, Norris, and all the stars appear nightly in their great roles. Seats secured in advance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Grand Gala Week!
THE BRILLIANT YOUNG ACTRESS,
KATIE PUTNAM.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, June 30 and July 1, the popular Emotional Drama, entitled
EAST LYNNE!
LADY ISABEL, MADAME VINE, } ....KATIE PUTNAM.
Fourth of July—Two grand performances, afternoon and evening.

STANDARD HALL.
Corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Three Grand Benefits,
TENDERED BY THE
Chicago Christian Union Dramatic Class
To the Woman's Hospital of Illinois, Christian Union, and M. R. Beckley.
Monday Evening, June 30—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Tuesday Evening, July 1—A HAPPY PAIR and LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Wednesday Evening, July 2—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 30, and during the week, Robertson's charming Comedy of
SCHOOL,
with a powerful cast. The new and elaborate scenery by R. H. Halley. Gorgeous appointments. Extra Matinee Friday, July 4.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 30, JULY 1.
E. T. STETSON
AS
DARING DICK!
Look out for NECK AND NECK! Saturday Night, TONY PASTOR'S
FASTEST BOY IN NEW YORK.
THREE MATINEES—WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, FOURTH OF JULY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively the last week of the
THEATRE COMIQUE
COMBINATION.
COOL BURGESS, HARRIGAN and HART, JOHN WILD, Frank Kerns, Miss Ada Wray, Miss Minnie Loder, Miss Annie Yeamans, Little Jennie Yeamans, and all the mammoth troupe in A NEW OLIO. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee July 4.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.
Monday Evening, June 30, 1873, sixth Union Park New Church Lecture, for the benefit of the Organ Fund.
DR. R. N. FOSTER
will deliver a lecture at the New Jerusalem Church, cor. Washington-st. and Southwestern-av.
Subject—"Assimilation the Law of Physical and Mental Growth." After the lecture an Ice Cream and Floral Festival will be held. Tickets admitting to both lecture and festival 25c each, or five for $1, can be had at the door. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 8 o'clock sharp.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK.
Calabria..........June 28 | Cuba..........July 9
Java..........July 2 | Samaria..........July 12
Parthia..........July 5 | Scotia..........July 16
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........May 29
GLAMORGAN..........June 18
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........$80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y, as follows:
ALABAMA..........Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE
MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing TRI-WEEKLY to and from QUEBEC.
MAIL LINE for LIVERPOOL as follows:
Moravian..........June 28 | Polynesian..........July 19
Sarmatian..........July 5 | Scandinavian..........July 26
Circassian..........July 12 | Prussian..........Aug. 2
Also fortnightly to and from Baltimore.
For passage, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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NEW CHROMO,
THE "HEATHEN CHINEE," ILLUSTRATED.
Just published in Chromo No. 1 of our series of original oil-paintings, illustrating Bret Harte's poem of the "Heathen Chinee," and given to each customer by the
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115 West Washington-st. | 128 Twenty-second-st.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:50 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:30 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 23 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ELGIN.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 18 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	9:20 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:[illegible] a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p.m.	7:[illegible] p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4.45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 3:35 p. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

PROPOSALS.

Lake View—Site for High School Wanted.

Lake View property owners are hereby notified that Sealed Proposals for the sale of a lot of about one acre, suitable for the location of a "High School," in the said township, will be received at the office of the Township Treasurer, Rooms 7 and 8, City Hall, Chicago, till 12 o'clock m., July 1, 1873. Proposals will be addressed to W. R. LARRABEE, Treasurer, and will be endorsed, "Bid for Sale of School House Site."

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814.
English and French, for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Spectacular opera, "Zoloe."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Caste."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "East Lynne."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS OPERA HOUSE—Monroe, between Dearborn and State. "School."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH, USE THAT old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

USE LYON'S INSECT POWDER ON YOUR CARpets for moths, and in your cupboards and kitchens for bugs and ants.

REMEMBER DR. KENDRICK'S CARMINATIVE Anodyne is warranted to cure cholera, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and all bowel complaints. For sale by druggists. Money refunded if not as represented.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 30, 1873.

The Mexican Border Claims Commission have finished the examination of the claims for damages submitted to them. Their final report, which has been sent in to Secretary Fish, covers 400 cases, involving claims to the amount of $11,000,000.

Secretary Richardson and Senator Boutwell, who have returned to Washington from their visit to Massachusetts, are reported to favor the election of Gen. Butler as Governor of Massachusetts. Intimations come from many sources that the Administration will give him its powerful patronage and support.

The citizens of Salem, Ind., intolerant of the law's delay, avenged the murder of one of their number in a very summary way yesterday. About forty of them broke into the jail where the murderer was imprisoned, and, after pelting him with fire-balls and pistol-bullets, took him out and hanged him.

The Mahommedans are carrying on a cruel persecution among the Sclaves of Bosnia, in European Turkey, most of whom belong to the Greek Church. In six weeks, 270 of them have been killed in one district. The local Turkish magnates give the poor natives no protection, and the representatives of the Christian powers at Constantinople have called upon the Sultan to stop the outrages and bring their perpetrators to justice.

Venice and the neighboring towns of Northern Italy were shaken by an earthquake yesterday. Its shocks, although severe, did no great harm in the queen city of the Adriatic, but in other places considerable property was destroyed and many lives lost. In Feletto, a little town of Piedmont, with a population of about 2,000, a church was shaken down and thirty-eight persons killed; and near Vittora, fourteen persons were killed.

A new Spanish Ministry was named on Friday by President Margall, but on Saturday, before the Cortes had time to act on the nominations, the Minister of Marine resigned, and threw the whole Cabinet question open again. The Irreconcilable faction are ready to fight if the new Ministry is taken altogether from the Conservatives, and the Government thinks their threats serious enough to call for doubling the guards around the Cortes.

Finding themselves worsted in the appeals to arms which they made to support their aggressions on the Acheenese, the Dutch have descended to negotiations. They offer to repay the Acheenese Government the costs of its defense, and reimburse it for all the damage done by the Dutch troops, and to respect its religious and political rights, provided it will grant Dutch traders privileges similar to those which they enjoy on the neighboring islands.

The excitement in New York about the traffic in Italian children does not wane. A mass-meeting is to be held there to-night to reinforce the demand for the interference of the authorities. A new aspect of the matter revealed itself in the disappearance of eighteen pauper children who were farmed out by the Commissioner of Charities. Neither the children nor the woman to whose care they were intrusted can be found, and the New York detectives believe that the little creatures have been sold to the Italian slave-dealers.

Irish temperance men held a meeting in this city last night to disavow any sympathy with the German demonstration against the temperance laws. There were present 500 representatives of the various Irish temperance societies, which have a membership of about 5,000. The resolutions adopted and the speeches made are very strong in their denunciation of the Hesing movement, and unequivocally oppose any repeal or mitigation of the Sunday or the early-closing laws. Ald. McGrath is sharply rebuked for his statement that nine-tenths of the Irish were opposed to the Sunday law, and it is proposed that the Irish and Americans unite to defeat the Germans in the fall elections.

The investigation into the charges against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which the Deacons refused to make a short time ago, has at last been forced by the presentation before them of charges of slander against Henry C. Bowen, coupled with a demand for his expulsion from the church. A committee has been appointed to consider the charges, and it is understood that the whole matter will be probed immediately, perhaps by a public investigation. Mr. Bowen is said to have brought this action upon himself by his curious conduct in holding a consultation lately with Mrs. Woodhull, in the presence of her counsel and a number of friends, and promising that, if she would tell all she knew and "help make the scandal clear to all," the persecution to which she has been subjected should be stopped.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday. Mess pork was in good demand and 25@30c higher, closing at $14.30@14.35 cash, and $14.50@14.55 seller August. Lard was quiet, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.10@8.15. Meats were active and firmer, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8@8⅛c for short ribs, 8⅜@8½c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominal at 88@88½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was fairly active and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at $1.20¼@1.20⅜ cash, and $1.17⅝ seller July. Corn was quiet and ½c lower, closing at 34½c for new receipts, and 32⅛@32⅜c seller July. Oats were active and ⅛c higher, closing at 28⅝c cash, and 29c seller July. Rye was quiet and steady at 60c. Barley was inactive and unchanged, at 51½c for good No. 2. The hog market was dull at 10@15c decline, closing weak at $4.00@4.50. There was a moderate amount of trading in cattle and sheep at about former prices.

HOT CORN.

We wish to remind the Hot-Corn Committee of the Board of Trade that their report on journalism has not yet been adopted by the Board. If they have full and entire confidence in its correctness, so far as they have gone, they had better complete it by reporting on "the effect of said posting on the value of corn in this market," and then call it up for final disposition.

It is a burning shame and disgrace that a city which handles fifty million bushels of corn per annum should be unprovided with the means of taking care of it. It is not THE TRIBUNE's business to care of, but, since the Board of Trade have done us the honor to assume that our opinions are of some consequence, we notify all hot-corn dealers and their apologists and their newspaper organs that we intend to make hot corn the most expensive article that can be spouted out of an elevator, until such time as their combined wisdom shall have provided at least equal appliances for preventing it, or reducing its losses to a minimum, that are provided in other markets. What is the spectacle presented to us? A cry of hot corn is started. A warehouseman is playing the game of "perhaps." Perhaps the price of corn will go down—perhaps it won't. A panic sets in. The price falls eight or ten cents. Those who are "short" of the article make money. Those who are "long" lose it. All *bona fide* holders lose, and the farmers, who are the largest *bona fide* holders, lose most. Straightway a lot of speculators rush in and commence buying hot corn and shipping it to Buffalo to be cured at a supposed cost of two cents per bushel or less, and sending it forward to Liverpool at a supposed profit of four cents per bushel or more. Could any system be invented more likely to test the virtue of the average warehouseman? We will suppose, for the sake of argument, that warehousemen are a superior order of beings, and that all other persons are descended in the Darwinian fashion from apes. Given, a certain amount of discretion in the superior being as to the time and circumstances under which hot corn shall be precipitated on the market, with a large pile of greenbacks adorning the vista hard by. How many of the inferior beings, we beg to inquire, would have supreme confidence in the outcome of such a situation during a period of four years? Could any system be invented more likely to bring the Chicago market into disrepute? So long as it prevails, the suspicion of foul play will attach whenever hot corn is posted. It will be the old story of the boy and the wolf. When the wolf actually comes, nobody will believe.

We believe that THE TRIBUNE has been of some service to the Board of Trade, and to the community, in past times, in dealing with such warehouse abuses as false bottoms, unregistered and uncanceled receipts, unprincipled contracts between railways and elevators, etc. Most of these abuses have been corrected in spite of the warehousemen. The hot-corn abuse remains to be dealt with. That hot corn cannot be wholly and always prevented we admit. That it can be greatly mitigated, and the losses resulting from it reduced to an inconsiderable sum, and confined to the corn actually heated instead of being spread over the whole crop, every dealer in the article knows. That the speculating tribe, whether warehousemen or dead-beats, have a direct interest in avoiding and staving off the remedies which would mitigate this evil, so far as it is a necessary evil, and reduce it to mathematical instead of imaginary proportions, is apparent to the naked eye. *Their* interest is in the widest fluctuations and the greatest state of uncertainty—to the outside public. The regular laying of golden eggs by the great goose of the corn market, and the equitable division thereof, constitutes the public interest. Cutting her open occasionally and taking out her "innards," constitutes the gambling interest. Against the possibility of such surgery we protest, and shall continue to protest. When Messrs. Sykes, Ranney, and Dow finish their report, we hope to have a few words on this branch of the question; and, failing in that quarter, we shall look for something in the next report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

In conclusion, we repeat what we have previously said, that the warehouses of Flint & Thompson, Armour, Dole & Co., and the Messrs. Buckingham, holding more than three-fourths of all the corn in Chicago, are not yet in convulsions, and have not contributed anything to the convulsions of the market. We also reproduce the testimony of Mr. Hiram Wheeler, a good authority:

> I don't believe that the percentage of hot corn this year is more than the average.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The popular indignation that has been excited by the salary-grab of the last Congress is not "blowing over," as its principal promoters have so confidently predicted. The storm gathers fury as it goes. There is now no prospect that it will subside before the next session of Congress. There has been no subject for years upon which the people have united so unanimously as upon this. Unlike the Credit Mobilier, it is a grab that the whole people can understand. From all sides, therefore, comes the demand that the grab bill shall be repealed by the next Congress. The party newspapers have not dared to justify it. Mr. Carpenter's speech has utterly miscarried. The Republican Conventions, the Democratic Conventions, the Liberal Conventions, the Farmers' Conventions, the State Legislatures, and all sorts of public meetings and popular gatherings are of no accord when they approach the salary-grab. Back of them is the entire press of the country, except one newspaper in St. Paul, with special fervor on the part of the country newspapers directly reflecting the sentiments of the people in the rural districts. The indignation is so intense against the grab, and the demand for its repeal so general and imperative, that the next Congress will scarcely dare to resist it. It is an interesting question, then, what course is likely to be taken in regard to the late increase of the President's salary.

There is an impression that Congress cannot constitutionally repeal the increase of the President's salary, or otherwise alter it, during the term for which he was elected. The text of the Constitution does not sustain this view. In defining the status of the President, the Constitution says that "He shall hold his office during the *term* of four years;" but, further on, in that portion of Sec. 1, Art. II., which concerns the President's salary, it reads: "The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the *period* for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that *period* any other emolument from the United States, or any of them." Whether or not the increase of the President's salary by the last Congress was lawful, depends upon whether or not the words *term* and *period* are synonymous as used in the Constitution. It is not reasonable to assume that they are. If the framers of the Constitution had meant that the President's salary should neither be increased nor diminished during a *term* of four years in office, they would undoubtedly have said *term* in the salary section as well as in that which defined the tenure of the office. The Constitution has never been criticized on account of a confusion of words. But when they substituted the word *period* in the salary section, they evidently intended it to cover the whole time in which a President might serve, which could easily include several *terms*. The change of words was undoubtedly made in contemplation of the probable election of the Presidents for more than one term. The earlier Presidents were all elected to second terms, and Washington would have been elected for a third term if he had not positively declined to accept the office for a longer period. The word *period*, therefore, covers the entire occupancy of the office, no matter how many *terms* it may include. If this is true, then the increase of the President's salary was unlawful, and, whether Congress repeals the salary-grab or not, the President is not entitled to the $100,000 additional pay therein voted to him, for it is perfectly certain that the *period* for which Gen. Grant had been elected was eight years.

The purpose of prohibiting the increase or diminution of the President's pay "during the period for which he shall have been elected," was twofold. It was intended to prevent the President from using the power and patronage of his office to secure an increase of pay for himself; and it was also intended to prevent a Congress that might be inimical to the incumbent of the Executive chair from starving him out. Neither of these manifest purposes can be attained if the word *period* is construed to mean a single *term* for which the President shall have been elected. Under this construction, the late Congress might have reduced the pay of the President to $500 a year, if an obnoxious candidate had been elected, and thus have attempted to starve him out, which they could not have done if the Constitution means *period* when it says so. If period means only the first term for which a President serves, then it in no wise prevents the President from employing his influence and patronage to secure an increase of his own pay, and this is just what the prohibition was intended to prevent. The difference between "term" and "period," therefore, is not merely technical, but is based upon the evident and only purpose of the Constitution in prohibiting the increase and diminution of the President's salary. For Gen. Grant to receive the additional pay is, consequently, a violation of the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution.

If, then, the demand of the people for the repeal of the Salary bill shall prove to be irresistible, as it seems likely to prove, it is not probable that Congress will consent that Gen. Grant shall draw his proportion of the grab when they are deprived of their portion. The whole transaction presents itself to the public as a wicked compact between Congress and the President to get their hands into the Public Treasury and divide the spoils. It is very generally believed that Congress would not have increased the pay of the President except as a means of consummating their purpose of enlarging their own pay. The belief is just as general that the President would never have given the bill his signature, without which it could not have become law, if it had not provided an enormous increase of his pay. In this light, it will not satisfy the people to repeal the increase of Congressional salaries, and leave Gen. Grant to enjoy the reward of his important part in the grab. Nor can this occur if either the spirit or the letter of the Constitution be enforced. Gen. Grant's large personal proportion of the grab will have to be disgorged if Congress can be forced to disgorge its proportion.

UNLIMITED GREENBACKS.

There is to be a Governor elected in Ohio in October next, and Gen. Thomas Ewing, at present a member of the State Constitutional Convention, is bidding for the Democratic nomination with every prospect of success. He has lately, in a prepared speech, presented the policy of an unlimited issue of greenbacks as the sovereign remedy for hard times, and for all manner of impecuniosity,—to make money so plenty that everybody's hands will be full of it, and, by making it a drug, to reduce the rate of interest to a nominal sum. This is not a new proposition by any means. It was suggested a number of years ago by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, who has lived to regret it; it has been taken up from time to time by Butler and other persons, violently advocated for a while, and then abandoned. It is not new with Mr. Ewing himself. He made it a special hobby before the people of Ohio four years ago, but it did not take very well. We do not think that time has commended it to the intelligent judgment of any portion of the people. A year ago it was formally repudiated in the platforms of all political parties, and, until Mr. Ewing recently revived it, was considered one of the visionary schemes which had lived its brief day and was then laid aside forever.

Mr. Ewing, however, has for a long time been ambitious to be Governor of Ohio, and he seems to have faith in this greenback proposition as a sort of patent contrivance that will in some unexpected moment lift him into the Executive chair. The general idea of an unlimited and irredeemable currency is much older than Mr. Pendleton or Mr. Ewing. It dates back to a very remote time. There is hardly a nation of Europe that has not undertaken to make money plenty by issuing a debased coinage and making it a legal tender at its statutory value. Great Britain tried it more than once; and the Ministry that made two shillings out of one were somewhat surprised to find that the two new shillings would purchase the precise amount of commodities that the one old shilling would buy, and no more. France, Spain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey have run the entire gamut of debased coinage. Issuing paper promises-to-pay and calling them money, is but another and worse form of debasing the coinage. No statute can compel a man to exchange his labor or his property for paper money except at his own price. A greenback can have no value except what it will purchase, though it may be called a dollar or ten dollars. We have had a striking instance of this in the fact that the greenbacks issued and made a legal tender during the war have not, after eight years of peace and of comparative national prosperity, obtained a higher value than 86 cents on the dollar, and that, too, under a legal stipulation that the amount issued shall not be increased. It is easy to understand that if an issue of $356,000,000 of national notes, made a legal tender by law, have not appreciated to par during eight years of peace, during which time the population, wealth, and production of the country have largely increased, a further issue, and in an unlimited amount of the same kind of paper, could have no other effect than to still further lower the credit of the Government, and reduce the value of the currency in the hands of the holder. It can hardly be necessary to discuss the proposition upon its merits; but, as Mr. Ewing and what remains of the Democratic party of Ohio assume that the people of that State are so profoundly ignorant upon this subject that they will vote for making money plenty by issuing paper promises that have but little real value and are therefore largely fraudulent, it is well to understand who is to vote with them. The Democratic party *per se*, in Ohio, is now but a comparatively small faction. It is powerless for any other purpose than to keep the Republican party alive by showing the people that there is something in the wind even less desirable than that. At the coming election, the party by itself will hardly make a show at the polls. In the absence of such a party, however, probably a majority of the people of Ohio are opposed to the Republican organization, and would gladly give the latter a quietus. This opposition cannot be united upon Mr. Thomas Ewing or upon any other man who talks such nonsense as having an unlimited issue of greenbacks, and of reducing interest by making the money loaned of so little value as to be worth no interest. The Liberals in Ohio can neither touch nor handle any such doctrine as that, nor can they vote for any man who places such a low estimate upon popular intelligence as to assume that they approve such a policy. We notice that all the Republican papers of the State are very anxious that Ewing shall be the Opposition candidate for Governor. His nomination is just the thing they need,—perhaps the only thing that can save them, and it is not at all improbable that the Democratic faction that is so interested in keeping the Republican party alive will make Ewing their candidate. In that case, of course, Gen. Noyes' election will be a foregone conclusion. But the Liberal Republicans and the disgusted Democrats, while they will probably not vote for Noyes, ought certainly not vote for Ewing. They cannot afford to adopt any such abomination as the greenback policy, while advocating financial reform and a speedy restoration of national credit to a specie standard. They should either abstain from voting at all, or should present a candidate of their own. It is not likely that they would elect him; but that is not half so important as preserving their own respect, which cannot be done by toleration or connection with the policy of flooding the country with irredeemable and depreciated shinplasters.

A DIABOLICAL CRIME.

The dispatches in our last issue contain the details of several diabolical attempts to throw railroad trains from the track in this State, all of which attempts occurred on the same day. In one instance, cedar rails were placed across the track of the Illinois Central Road near Freeport. In another, stones from a culvert were piled up on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road near Meridan, while a third attempt was made in a similar manner, on the same road, near Earlville. Fortunately, neither of the three trains was thrown from the track, and the entire damage is summed up in the wrecking of one locomotive and the attendant delays to the several trains. In the same paper, intelligence is brought that the farmers of Northern Minnesota are constantly exposed on their return from market, after selling their wheat, to attacks from armed footpads for purposes of highway robbery. From these reports it would seem that an organized system of lawlessness and violence has been inaugurated. The farmers of Minnesota, however, will find some means of protecting themselves, as they have many times before, for the attacks of footpads have for a long time been common in that State. The diabolical attempts to destroy life and property upon the railroads, however, is a more serious matter. This is an outrage which can be perpetrated in secrecy, and one against which it is impossible for a railway company effectually to guard. There is no crime in the category more abhorrent or fiendish than the deliberate attempt to murder by wholesale for purposes of robbery, or to expose the lives of hundreds of innocent people for the purpose of taking revenge upon a railroad corporation. In this particular instance, the outrage is more serious than any similar attempts ever before recorded, because it shows a concerted effort made at different places on the same day and in the same section of the State.

The dispatch from Mendota, which brings this news, says: "There seems to be an organized movement on the part of some desperate villains to work murder and destruction upon the railroads in this section. Various surmises are afloat as to the cause of these diabolical acts. Some even go so far as to attribute this scoundrelism to the farmers' movement. We feel sure, however, that farmers would lend no sanction to such a crime." In the present excited state of feeling between the farmers of this State and the railroad corporations, there will not be wanting those who will charge these outrages upon the farmers. The opponents of the Granges will not be slow to take advantage of these outrages, whether they believe farmers perpetrated them or not, and use them to defeat or forestall the measures which the Granges are seeking to accomplish. The general public, however, will not entertain such a suspicion for a moment. The farmers, as a class, are peaceable, law-abiding, and law-enforcing men. Even if they had not these moral merits, they have common sense and discrimination enough to know that the destruction of railroads is the complete wreck of their own prosperity. They know well enough that, although the present freight charges may be a grievous burden upon them, the delays of travel or the destruction of roads would entail upon them a thousand-fold greater disadvantage, and so array public opinion against them that they would imperil forever the very reforms for which they are now struggling. We do not believe that they would resort to such a step as this or countenance such infamy in others. But there are those who are prejudiced against them, and they will eagerly embrace such a tempting opportunity to make capital against them. The best protest which the farmers therefore can make against these outrages is to use their best efforts to ferret out the villains who have perpetrated them, and hand them over to justice. These offenses were committed in their midst, and they have thus an advantage over others in getting upon the track of the scoundrels. The whole community should be upon the alert to discover them. No man's life is safe while they are at large, for the man or men who would deliberately place an obstruction upon a railroad track, thus jeopardizing the lives of hundreds of innocent men, women, and children, would not hesitate to commit any other crime. He could not commit any crime more diabolical. Let the farmers in the neighborhood of these outrages, therefore, use their best endeavors to discover the villains. It will be the strongest answer they can make to any suspicions which their adversaries may set afloat.

A sale is recorded of four-fifths of the vast property belonging to the Central Pacific California Railroad Company. This is probably the largest transaction ever made in railroad property. The corporation owns and controls about 1,500 miles of railroad, besides steamboats and ferries, valuable real estate in San Francisco and other places, and important privileges and franchises. It owns the road from Ogden to San Francisco, 900 miles; another from Sacramento to San Francisco, 100 miles; lines running through the centre of the State to Oregon in the North, and connecting with the Southern Pacific in the South, about 400 miles; and the Napa Valley Road, 50 miles. It is reported that Tom Scott and others have bought the Southern lines in the interest of the Southern Pacific. Four-fifths of all the rest of the property have been transferred to a company of San Francisco capitalists, represented by D. O. Mills, late President of the Bank of California, William Sharon and A. B. Cohen, two San Francisco capitalists, and Michael Reese, who has been connected with the corporation in a confidential capacity. The amount of money which changed hands in the transaction is not stated, but it must have been very large, as it represents the stock and control of the Company's entire property. The other one-fifth is retained by Leland Stanford, one of the original owners and now the President. The Springfield *Republican* draws attention to the fact that this transfer breaks up a combination of five men, consisting of Judge Crocker, his brother Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntingdon, and Mark Hopkins, who were the first to give life to the project of spanning the continent with an iron rail, and who are entitled to the credit of that practical patriotism which has been claimed by certain Eastern capitalists who did not go into the project until after these gentlemen had demonstrated its practicability and profit. Another significant circumstance of the change is said to be found in the fact that the transfer is directly in the interests of San Francisco, which have been sacrificed to the interests of Sacramento heretofore. The new party in control is composed entirely of San Francisco capitalists. It is also predicted that the affairs of the Company will hereafter be managed more in the interests of the public than heretofore.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, at their meeting last week, passed a resolution to admit young women to the regular college classes, though to exclude them for the present from the Academic Department. There is reason to believe that the action was hasty and inconsiderate. The suggestion of the policy came from a committee of ladies, and the grounds for its adoption were stated to be the original purpose of the University to extend its educational facilities to all classes. The main reason why this policy is premature is that it is experimental, and the University of Chicago does not seem to be in a condition favorable to trying experiments. It would be much more judicious to leave it to Oberlin, Cornell, and other colleges which have started out with the purpose of opening their doors to both sexes alike, to solve the problem of the joint education of the sexes. The attention of the Trustees was called by President Burroughs to the fact that there are as yet no accommodations in the [illegible] building for young ladies, and that there [illegible] be some preparations for their admission before this radical change. The fact is, that the University is not now in the position to undertake these preparations. It is carrying a large debt, even in its present unfinished condition, and it has problems and difficulties enough forced upon it without voluntarily assuming that of the co-education of the sexes. Another error seems to lie in the opening of the collegiate course to young women, which is modeled after the strict and inflexible curriculum of the Eastern colleges, while the academic classes are shut out from the members of the female sex. This policy is directly opposed to the experience of co-education as far as it has progressed. The studies at Cornell are eclectic, and the tendency at Oberlin is to give the girls a greater freedom of choice than they can find in the regular college course. The effect of the policy adopted at the University of Chicago is precisely the reverse. There are colleges and universities enough now open to young women as well as young men to supply the present demand for the higher education of woman; and the University of Chicago, in its present position, would have done well, perhaps, to await further results in this field.

We have received, under the frank of the Hon. J. G. Blair, of Missouri, a copy of the Canton (Mo.) *Press*, containing a full report of his speech in defense of his conduct in voting for the bill increasing the salaries of members of Congress, including the back-pay. In this speech he justifies the whole proceeding, and declares that, having acted from conscientious convictions of right, he cannot return the money to the National Treasury. His general argument is pretty nearly the same as that of Senator Carpenter, but his summing up contains some points which Mr. Carpenter probably forgot, or left to be inferred by his hearers. The conclusion is as follows:

> And now, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, I submit three unanswerable propositions establishing beyond a doubt that there was no *stealings* in the bill:
>
> *First*—The vaporings of a number of would-be leading political organs (all of doubtful reputation) show conclusively that they received nothing under the bill. Had it been a "steal," they would have gotten their share and their *mouths would have been hushed*.
>
> *Second*—It is asserted by a large class of religionists in the world that the Bible teaches that whatever comes to pass is fore-ordained and decreed of God. The Salary bill did "did come to pass." Therefore it was ordained and decreed of God. God don't ordain "stealing." He that resists His decrees, resists God.
>
> *Third*—The Senate and House had each a Chaplain at good paying salaries (at least no complaint on that score). They were employed of course because they were pious and righteous men. The Bible says the prayer of the righteous availeth much. They prayed daily for us. Were their prayers heard? They prayed that God would give the members pure hearts, and through His spirit lead them into the ways of truth and righteousness. Under the prayers of Mr. Butler (a small minister), House Chaplain, we were led to see $6,500 to be a sufficient salary in lieu of franking privilege, mileage, &c., and passed the bill for that amount.
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> It went to the Senate thus. But there they had a "big minister" (special friend of President Grant). Their Chaplain was the celebrated and notorious Right Rev. Brig. Gen. F. P. Newman, a member in good standing in the Methodist Church, North, of Christ; spiritual adviser of the President (this accounts for Grant's quick perception); special friend of Senator Harlan, and late pastor of the Metropolitan Church, with chimes attached. He prayed for the Senators daily. Under his prayers (being a big preacher) the spirit led Senators to denounce and burlesque the salary of $6,500 as fixed by the House, and led them to adopt $7,500 in lieu thereof. Thus it came back to the House. What were we, gentlemen, that "we should withstand God?" Of course we voted for it. If the prayers of the Chaplains were answered, you have no right to complain. If they were not, that was not our fault.

It is thought that the prevailing policy of Prohibition in Massachusetts will cut some figure in the next State election. The most notable feature of it is the result of the application of the prohibitory principle to fermented as well as distilled liquors. Formerly, the distillers and whisky-sellers made common cause with the brewers in the general opposition to the prohibitionists. Now it is said that the whisky men have cut off from the beer and ale interests, and that they are pretty well content with the present situation. The explanation of this apparently anomalous division is to be found in the circumstance that the brewing business cannot be carried on secretly and in defiance of the law, while this is practicable with the distilling business. The result is, that liquor is surreptitiously distilled and sold, the difference in price and the falling off in competition fully compensating for the loss occasioned by the restrictions put upon the business. A natural consequence of this is, that strong drinks are much more generally used now than they were before the malt liquors were proscribed, and misery and crime are increasing in proportion. Thus the issue is brought within the ready comprehension of the people, and the Boston *Journal* predicts that, if the same strong-headed policy shall be maintained, prohibition will be short-lived in the State.

NOTES AND OPINION.

County Conventions are now being held in Minnesota for the choice of delegates to the Republican State Convention at St. Paul, July 16. William D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, is the ring and railroad preference for Governor, and has the support of his own county delegation; but the Dakota County Republicans refused, last week, to give him their votes.

—The St. Paul *Press* (organ) says:

> The Republican Convention of Polk County, Iowa (Des Moines), on Saturday, indorsed the farmers' movement against transportation monopolies, and showed their good faith by nominating practical farmers for Senator and Representatives.

One of the "practical farmers" nominated for Representative is Isaac Brandt, the late defaulting State Treasurer Rankin's Deputy.

—The Iowa Republicans have "*Resolved*, That we believe that, whenever a person holding any position of trust given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled." How are you Mr. Rankin, and was not Gov. Carpenter your bondsman? and will the Governor, now he is renominated, see that the State is no loser by the Rankin defalcation? A receipt in full would be an excellent campaign document to add to the skeleton in the corn-crib.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—Rankin is guilty of embezzlement, was discovered last January, but remains a free and independent man. Edwards is guilty of a fraud upon the State, but is chosen a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Why, in the name of the fifth resolution, have not these men been punished? But in addition to criminal prosecution, such men or their bondsmen are, says the resolution, held liable in civil process. Why have not the bondsmen of Rankin, of whom Gov. Carpenter is one, been sued?—*Des Moines Leader.*

—Every one remembers the embezzlement of Rankin, and how Gov. Carpenter made haste to cover it up; and yet, in face of these facts, and after renominating Carpenter, who had just compounded the felony, the Republicans virtuously "demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men."—*Dubuque Herald.*

—What use are resolutions as against the action of the party? One resolution of the Iowa Republicans favors the conviction and punishment of embezzlers of public moneys, but the Republican party did not convict, or punish, or try to convict or punish, the late defaulting State Treasurer. On the contrary, it let him go Rankin free, and the Republican Convention has renominated Gov. Carpenter.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—The Republican has always been a party of progress and patriotism, and these Iowa resolutions show a determination to make it one of [illegible]ty and reform.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette—Grant's Own.*

—The Republicans of Iowa have pressingly invited the Grangers to support the Republican ticket. It is a piscatorial effort worthy of old Izaak Walton himself. The interesting question is, Will the fish bite?—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The Iowa State Auditor's books show that the losses to the school fund, from failure to collect loans made by various County Treasurers, amount to $100,000. These were occasioned by parties mortgaging lands for security to which they had no title. Since 1862, counties have been made responsible for all loans of this fund that their officers make, and several large amounts are now due under this statute.—*Des Moines Register.*

—The best omen for the continuance of the Republican party in power is that in two States, at least [Maine and Iowa], the Conventions of that party are radical in demanding honest government and in denouncing corruption in their own party as well as in that opposed to them.—*Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.*

—The Republican party contains five-sixths of the real intelligent reform sentiment in the country. If the best men of the party will take hold of and control it, Republicanism is good for thirty more years of usefulness and power.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

—It is some satisfaction to know that Republican Conventions have been convinced of the true nature of the transactions in which Colfax, Garfield, Henry Wilson, and other leading lights were engaged. The trouble with them is that they can repel with scorn the imputation that any individual Republican had his hands defiled with the Credit Mobilier pitch, while they can pour broadsides into the nine saints when ranged together.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—To this practice of voting for bad men because they are of our party is traceable all the Credit Mobilier, salary-grabs, and other infamies, the tariff robberies, the Louisiana usurpation, the carpet-bag government in the South, the turning of the departments at Washington into houses of prostitution—*all* are chargeable to the party dogma, of blind subserviency to King Caucus.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—Too many of our people think and act with some half-defined belief that our politicians are not merely selfish, but corrupt, and that the only way to purify the body politic is to thrust aside every man who has ever had anything to do in political life and call to the fore an entirely new set. This indiscriminate proscription may have the desired effect; but we doubt it. We believe the 60,000 politicians, so-called, now in office, are as honorable and trustworthy as any other 60,000 that may be selected.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Journal—Postmaster.*

—The majority of honest men in both parties all over the country, are willing to admit the necessity of a radical change in politics, finances, measures, and men. . . . . Yet the cohesive, office-holding, office-seeking element of the Republican party (though few in numbers), well drilled and organized, are likely to succeed in ruling caucuses and conventions, as of old.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—In counties of Ohio where the Democrats are in the minority and see no hope of obtaining office under the present organization of parties, a new shuffle is demanded; but, in Democratic counties, those who are content with what the county can give will oppose the movement bitterly. The fight is becoming interesting.—*Toledo Blade—Administration.*

—With the Great Rebellion came an end of all those spread-eagle speeches previously so universal on the Fourth of July, when the Revolutionary War was fought over again. Now, throughout the West, Fourth of July celebrations are generally to be in the country, and the farmer, who "pays for all," is the director and manager. And the celebrations are really meetings for consultation and preparation for action in the crusade against railroads and monopolies.—*Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The war is over, and new questions are presenting themselves. The masses are now concerned in finances, tariffs, railroads, etc., and while they may regard it pleasant and agreeable to hear an occasional side remark about the sacrifices of the army, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, they will expect the body of the Fourth of July speeches to be made up of something more pertinent and useful.—*Leavenworth (Kans.) Times.*

—Out of this effort for disenthralment will of necessity be brought into review the tariff question in all its bearings upon productive industry, the question of transportation, and the question of opening new avenues for the exportation of Western produce to the markets of the world. A new era dawns upon the country, and we welcome its coming; a new battle, grand and superb, on new issues, approaches, and we welcome *its* coming.—*St. Louis Times.*

—The salary-grabbers came in for their share of attention at the farmers' meeting here,—for no public meeting is expected to be silent on that matter,—and formal notice was served on them all that the farmers of Columbia County would have no further use for their services after their present terms of office shall have expired.—*Portage (Wis.) Register.*

—The late Congressional salary-steal is becoming daily more an object of agitation, disgust, and abomination in the eyes of the people. Indeed, now that the people have had sufficient time to recover from the first shock and ponder over the outrageous deed, its venality is realized.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—We don't believe the fuss about the grab will blow over soon. It has been growing, as we have said, for four months. It is not necessary for the politicians to keep it before the people; the people will keep it before the politicians. It is not necessary to bring outside influence to work up public feeling; for, like yeast in dough, it works itself. . . . . The people had just begun to realize the extent of Congressional corruption, when Congress, defiant of decency, openly made the salary-grab. They doubled the price of their own shame.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Senator Howe was weakly facetious at the Green Bay railroad banquet upon the back-pay grabbing business, a subject that bears facetiousness perhaps as poorly as any that ever interested the public. His advice to truckle to the railroads instead of resisting them in case they are our masters may also be good facetiousness, but was not accepted by the company as creditable, sensible, or seasonable.—*Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.*

—Little by little the newspaper organs and platform speakers of the Administration have been preparing to abandon their half-condemnatory, half-apologetic manner of treating the salary "steal," and to come out squarely in defense of that corrupt transaction. To make the change of front without demoralization, it was necessary that a signal should be fired from one of the Administration's "big guns." Matt Carpenter was chosen, on account of his superior brassiness, to give the signal.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—In the morbid popular mood, caused by the Credit Mobilier frenzy, the action of Congress on this salary question evoked a storm of blind and unreasoning popular execration which, as a pure psychological phenomenon, is one of the more remarkable things in the annals of civilized society. . . . . We regard the argument of Senator Carpenter in vindication of Congress as unanswerable.—*St. Paul Press—Postmaster.*

—We hope the whole venal horde of salary-grabbers will accept the Senator's harangue as a suitable defense, for nothing that could possibly be urged against their ignominious course would operate with such crushing effect as this most weak, illogical, and undignified attempt to make it appear that black is white.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Notwithstanding all Carpenter and others who voted for the "grab" may say, the people have formed a pretty firm opinion upon the subject, and that opinion is decidedly against the honesty of the law and the men who worked for it and are sharing its advantages.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

—The defense of the Senator is able and cunning. It will be read with interest but without approval. If he has said all that is to be said in support of his action, and we think he has, the sovereign, to which this last appeal is made, will judge him defenseless.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—One of the Senator's positions is that those Congressmen violate the Constitution who return their back pay to the Treasury, because the Constitution says, "The Senators and Representatives *shall receive* a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States." A cause which demands such an argument as this must be a very weak one.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.*

—The people have duly considered both the Credit Mobilier swindle and the salary-grabbing of Congressmen, and have pronounced judgment against them both. It will be of no avail for their counsel now to attempt to re-open the case. Mr. Carpenter had better keep his mouth closed, and enjoy his portion of the plunder in silence. His speech is "too thin." It will have no weight with the people.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—Of course nobody disputes the power of Congress to do what it did. Therefore, Senator Carpenter wasted much time in arguing that point. Congress might vote its members $50,000 a year, and there is no power that could stop it; but we are not talking about legal rights or power, but about the moral right. Congressmen do not steal, but they did that which was about as mean and almost as demoralizing. Therefore it is called the salary-steal; and by that name it will be known long after the political graves receive and hide out of sight the remains of those who so grossly offended public sensibilities, and plunged the Congress of the nation into disgrace.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—It is clear that a great evil has been growing up, and that it can only be cured by the indignant protest of the people. It is unfortunate that some good and able men will have to go down with the stream, but it will be beneficial to note the destruction of the mob of back-paysters whose chief interest in their position in Congress is the amount it will pay them. It is safe to prophecy that the precedent which the people are now setting of removing from public position all who voted for and took the back-pay, will hold good hereafter, and no man who is not rattling the last grains of the sands of his official life will hereafter be found willing to risk a vote for back-pay.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—In the case of The People v. Matt Carpenter et al., for burglary and grand larceny, the jury having found the defendants guilty, and the Court having asked the defendants if they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, and the said defendants, through one of their number, having made a statement which, in the opinion of the Court, is altogether too thin, it is ordered that the said defendants be taken to the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, there to finish out the unexpired terms of their public service; and that at the expiration of said terms, they be transported thence to their respective homes, there to remain in quiet obscurity during the remainder of their natural lives. And may they receive in the next world that mercy which a decent regard for the people's money will not allow them in this.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—Senator Carpenter says he does not know or care whether the Credit Mobilier cheated the Union Pacific Railroad Company or not. In view of the fact that the Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were composed of the same persons, and that it was the Government that was being cheated and not the Railroad Company, the people do care. That is precisely the point at issue. Congress did not care; but the people do. Douglas didn't care whether slavery was voted up or voted down; but the people did. There may be no legal redress; but the righteous indignation and condemnation of an outraged people await all who either directly or indirectly were responsible for the Credit Mobilier [illegible].—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

THE PULPIT.

Present Attitude of the Universalist Denomination.

Universalism Itself, and Its Relationship to Other Christian Sects.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder Replies to the "Advance" and "Independent."

Sermon by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, D. D.

Dedication of the New Ada-Street M. E. Church.

UNIVERSALISM.

THE REV. DR. RYDER, PASTOR OF ST. PAUL'S Universalist Church, preached yesterday morning to a large congregation, taking his text from I Corinthians, xii, 4, 5 and 6. He spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

Now, there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit. And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord. And there are diversities of operations, but the same God which worketh all in all. Considerable has been said in the religious press and elsewhere of late in reference to the present attitude of the Universalist denomination, and in reply to the question, Is Universalism evangelical? Some of these articles bear evidence of having been written in the interests of Christian union, while others bear strong marks of sectarian prejudice. Under the former head we place the communication in the *Independent*, entitled "Old and New Universalism;" under the latter head we regret to place an editorial in a late number of the *Advance*, of this city, bearing the title, "Is Universalism Evangelical?"

In view of the interest awakened by this discussion, and in hearty sympathy with any effort which looks to the fraternity of the Churches, and tends to a better appreciation of each other's worth and works, I shall make the general subject thus introduced the theme of this sermon. But, before inquiring into the relation of Universalism to other Christian sects, let us briefly consider the relation of Universalism of itself. For, I perceive, in the discussion referred to, that while on the one side it is claimed that our theological position is very unlike what it was formerly, by others it is declared that this change is more apparent than real, and that at the most any change for the better gives no assurance of a permanent improvement in the opinions and preaching of the denomination generally.

Let us recite a few facts bearing upon this topic of Old and New Universalism.

The first form of Universalism which had any prominence in this country, was that taught by Winchester and Murray. Both believed in future punishment, and placed emphasis upon it in their preaching. They also held a modified theory of the sacrificial death of Christ.

Early in his ministry, Hosea Ballou published his remarkable work on "The Atonement." It was the first prominent treatise on that subject that presented what is now so generally regarded as the Bible view, viz., that Christ died to reconcile man to God, not God to man. This was, of course, a virtual rejection of the sacrificial or substitutional element in the death of Christ, and was everywhere assailed by the Orthodox party. Mr. Ballou was a man of commanding presence, and of great logical power, as well as gentleness of spirit. He became very influential in shaping the religious thought of his time, and for a while was recognized, throughout New England especially, as the leader of the order. But, while his views deeply impressed themselves upon the denomination, and some of them, especially the root-idea of his theory of the Atonement, became the accepted belief of the denomination, other opinions of his were but partially adopted, and are now substantially rejected as unphilosophical and unscriptural. Mr. Ballou said but little against the doctrine of future punishment. He did not, however, teach it, and the tendency of his extreme views upon the sovereignty of God was to discountenance it. But while in this, for a time, he had a general following, some of the foremost preachers and writers of the denomination, held firmly by the doctrine of a limited future punishment, and that the consequences of our conduct here extend into the immortal state. Among those who advocated these views he particularly mentions the Rev. Dr. H. Ballou the second, one of the most scholarly and gifted men our Church has known, and the honored editor for many years of the *Universalist Quarterly*; also the first President of Tuft's College.

In view of this chapter from the earlier history of Universalism, it is not correct to say, as does our neighbor of the *Advance*, that "a few years since scarcely a Universalist minister believed in any sin or penalty beyond death." Our worthy friend, if he would be just, must look to his Church history, and not allow himself to be misled by that vulgar prejudice that finds it almost impossible to state the facts of our history correctly. Furthermore, while we readily concede that the first proclamation of Universalism in this country was crude, and, in some cases, proceeded from men who had more of the spirit of denial than of constructive faith, we are constrained to say that it is neither brotherly nor truthful to represent the average village congregation that assembled to hear a Universalist preacher by such language as this, which we also take from the article in the *Advance*:

"As to spirituality it seems much too early to judge. There are individuals of Christian character among them, and the denomination is beyond question raised above that epoch in its history, when the arrival of a Universalist preacher in a village brought to his public services all the skeptics, topers and hard cases, and few besides, and emptied the bar-room for an hour, to provide an applauding audience of those who ridiculed the idea of a hell, and cried 'Amen,' to the doctrine of universal salvation."

That there is an element of truth in this statement we do not deny. For we have no disposition to conceal the past,—no purpose, I hope, to pervert the truth. But the representation, regarded as a characteristic of Universalist congregations gathered *anywhere*, or at *any time* is an exaggeration, one altogether unworthy of the scholarship and Christian courtesy which should mark the discussion of great religious questions in this day.

Candid criticism will recognize the circumstances and conditions under which Universalism appeared. The religion of the country was rigidly Orthodox, and Religious Liberty was but little better than a name. Universalism was literally a "new thing." Curiosity attracted many—those who disliked Orthodoxy, as well as those who had sympathy for the new faith. And, no doubt, in the preaching sometimes heard on these occasions, more was said against the doctrinal errors of the day than in reference to personal religion. Not that these "village preachers," were indifferent to the claims of personal religion, or were themselves lacking in Christian character, but because theology was expected to be the one theme of their transient ministry—because the people had come to hear the new faith; and because, also, these preachers felt that in order to make way for the higher phase of Christian truth it was necessary to show that certain prevalent opinions were untrue.

When we recur to those days of controversy, it is but right to look at both sides of the picture. What was the current theology of that period? What ideas of God were then taught, and what was the popular conception of Heaven and hell? The avenging judgments of God were then the chief topic of discourse in the Orthodox churches, and even to deny the current religion of the day—to be false in faith as the Church then interpreted faith—was to be condemned to endless burnings. The Calvinism of that date was as rigid and remorseless as logic could make it. The theology of this country, when Hosea Ballou attacked it, was literally black with despair; the most dismal on earth; and about the most fearful thing that could happen to an immortal soul, as the Gospel was then interpreted, was to be started upon the voyage of life with the perils of the future before it.

There were thousands on every hand who had become completely disgusted with the very name of religion, as theology was then presented, and of those described by the *Advance* as composing the chief part of the audience that gathered to hear the "village" preacher, it may be well for them to consider how large a proportion were children of their own creation. In the days of our Lord something was said by the dominant religion about his familiarity with "publicans and sinners," but I am not aware that he is held responsible for the existence in the community of this class of persons before he began his ministry.

It was necessary for some one to make war upon this citadel of error, and infuse into the cold, heartless theology of the time, some of that divine sympathy for erring humanity that glows upon almost every page of the New Testament. This aggressive work, more than any other sect, the Universalists did. And in doing this work, they assumed as a Church to a large extent, a form of administration that, for themselves, however it may have been for others, was not the best method of work. It made their ministry too doctrinal, and led them into a neglect of certain forms which are essential to growth in the Christian life. With our enlarged appurtenances, it is not difficult to see wherein "Old Universalism," if it be so styled, was unfortunate in its "administration" of the Gospel. We have no hesitancy in saying this much. We lament the facts, and our confidence in the future of our Church is based upon the fact that we have found a better way.

The following, from the article in the *Independent*, on "Old and New Universalism, states the case clearly:

"It would have been far better for the denomination if the religious life had been internal inspiration, as in the case of the Methodists; but the life which works itself from within outward may yet work from without inward, and that has been the growing experience of Universalism. It has been mellowing its theology and broadening its faith, and smoothing its angularities for the last quarter of a century."

It seems to me not too much to say that the clergy of our Church, and our recognized leading laymen, fully comprehend the needs of our order, and are steadily working toward the right result. As I write these words my eyes rests upon the following passage in the last issue of our denominational paper in this city, the *New Covenant*. I doubt if there be a single Universalist pastor in the land that would not cheerfully adopt them as his own: "No Church can abide that is not filled, inspired, held together, and propelled by a mighty spirit of religious life. And the religious life that can alone sustain a Christian Church is an issue from a profound faith in the Christian religion. There is a lofty and beautiful sympathy and adoration for an idealized spirit of nature; a mystic blending of personal life in the life of an infinite soul of the universe; an intense enthusiasm for the scientific investigation of nature that almost approaches religious devotion; a genial interest in social union; burning zeal for miscellaneous philanthropies that meliorate the outward life of all men,—which at times is mistaken for this power of Christian Godliness. They are all but phases of that one central spirit; the bays and inlets and tidal river; and, though the dwellers upon their shores may fancy that they are the sea, yet all draw their life from the ocean, and rise and fall with its ebb and flow. The peculiarity of these substitutes for Christian piety is that, cut off from the great fount of supply, they gradually contract, leave the soul open to all the exclusive, perverse, varying tenderness of individual experience and social cliques, and finally leave any organized body of men constructed about them to disintegration, and each man and woman shelved on the sand-bar of his or her personal conceit."

These are the words of truth and soberness. And I question much whether sentiments similar to these are more frequently heard in the pulpit of any sect than in those of Universalists.

There is another preliminary notice of importance if one would be guided by the spirit of charity in reaching a right conclusion upon this subject of fidelity to Christ. That is this: Each sect, like each person, has a certain individuality. It has not only its peculiar opinions, but peculiar habits and methods of work. To a certain extent we are justified in judging individuals and communities by their outward traits; but we must not rely too much upon these. Character lies deeper. Some sect, for instance, put more stress upon certain pietistic forms than others, and those that emphasize the necessity of these forms, need to have care that they do not judge the actual Christian worth of others by the test of conformity to the requirements and peculiar customs of their particular Church. On the other hand, those who think that quite too much of all our religious talk is mere cant, and that one's life is the only reliable test, should be cautious lest they assume themselves to be religious, simply because they are not pious; or credit themselves with being sincere because they do not exhort others to newness of life. In all denominations a great change of feeling has occurred within comparatively a brief period on this question of religious forms as related to the development of character. While all acknowledge the importance of pietistic forms as helps, very few rely upon them as tests; certainly not to the extent they formerly did. Very few Churches now regard it as necessary for any person desiring membership to give a diagnosis of his religious experience; and the theory that a form of words uttered in the hour of death may be accepted as evidence of the soul's salvation, without reference to the quality of the life lying back of that hour, is now accepted with much hesitancy by nearly all. It is simply true that the deepest and most genuine piety is sometimes found where the forms of pietistic expression are seldom heard, so that it is not safe to measure the Christian experiences of men and women by these outward tests alone. However useful they may be as helps, if we rest on them, or make them the standard, we mistake the shadow for the substance. At any rate, it is not competent for any denomination to set up its customs in this respect as the test of Christian fellowship.

But it is true we were giving our attention to a more specific statement of the faith of the order. And we enter upon this work by presenting the Winchester Profession—the only credal text recognized by the denomination, and the only one it has ever had. This was adopted in 1803—seventy years ago. It is in these words:

ARTICLE I. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

ART. II. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

ART. III. We believe that holiness and happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order, and practise good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

This creed must receive the written assent of every candidate for our ministry, and lies at the basis of every parish or church organized under the rules of the denomination.

The four corner-stones upon which the Universalist Church rests are these: (1) The Holy Scriptures contain a revelation from God to man; (2) There is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace; (3) God through Christ will finally restore the whole human family to holiness and happiness; (4) Holiness and happiness are inseparably connected, and believers ought to be careful to possess the one that they may enjoy the other. These fundamental propositions are essential to Universalism. They are, as will be seen, very comprehensive in their nature, and leave a wide margin for individual differences in opinion. It was the intention of the framers of this profession to make it as general as possible and yet include the essentials of belief.

The editorial in the *Advance* asks this question:

"Why should not inquiry be made as to their agreement with us on other doctrines involved in the evangelical scheme? That scheme embraces a related and consistent doctrine of the fall, of human depravity, of divine penalty, of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, of vicarious atonement by Jesus Christ's essential Deity, of the Trinity, and kindred points. In all these respects the Universalists, as a body, have differed from us, and have ranked themselves with the so-called 'Liberal' Christians."

The answer to this question is that the Universalist Church, as an organized body, does not dogmatize on such questions as the fall, vicarious atonement, the trinity, and "kindred points." Practically we do not accept the so-called orthodox theory of the fall, or of vicarious atonement, or the trinity; personally I know no Universalist who holds to these doctrines as the sacrificial Churches interpret them; but if one holding their views should present himself for admission into our denomination, he could not properly be rejected therefor. We simply do not, as a Church, despise the position which any one asking our fellowship shall take on those topics. But he must believe what the creed states; he must accept the supernatural element in religion, and make Christ the central figure in his theory of salvation.

As to the several theological tenets already named, it may be proper to say, so far as I have any right to speak for the order, that Universalists, in rejecting the doctrine of *original* depravity, put in its place what they think is more rational as well as more Scriptural, and that is *acquired* depravity. Man is created innocent—all men are—but by voluntary acts they become sinners, and so have need of a Savior to guide and sanctify. The deity of Christ we also reject, but are agreed in our view of the divinity of Christ. On this our creed is specific.

Rationalists are not welcomed to our order. We have no place or work for them. Christ is, with us, literally the hope of glory. Without him as the interpreter of God to men, and the mediator between him and us, we are without God and without hope in the world. Our faith in the final recovery and happiness of all souls rests upon the assumption of universal obedience to Christ. Men are saved, not because of any denominational name on earth, or because they pass out of this world into the next, but because they are born into the likeness of God as revealed and enforced in the person of his son. Heaven and hell are not places but states. Man is not happy because he is here, and miserable because he is there,—the actual state of the soul determines the quality of the place it is in. All salvation is conditional—conditional upon a change from sin to holiness. There is peril before every soul that is born into time, but that peril is not a local place of sorrow, but sin, alienation from God, the debasement of those powers of the mind and heart, for which we desire our highest joy. It is turning the light that is in us into darkness.

The present faith of the denomination in reference to the future life is very very well presented in the following passage, taken from the article in the *Independent*:

"The doctrine of immediate salvation has been almost entirely given up; partly because the Scriptures are seen to be inconsistent with it, and partly because it is seen to be utterly unreasonable to suppose that a man's moral nature will be instantly changed at the moment of death. At present a doctrine of a further probation after death, and final restoration of all to the Divine favor, such as was held by Origen, and at one time by the best part of the early Christian Church, is almost without exception held by Universalists. Such a faith, though inconsistent with the platform of the Evangelical Alliance, is not inconsistent with a devoted religious spirit, and was held by the most active missionary churches in the third and fourth centuries, and is now held strenuously by many German Christians, whose piety is a bright example."

With this statement of the present attitude of the denomination, and of Old and New Universalism before us, we are prepared intelligently to consider the remaining question: Is Universalism Evangelical? and is it entitled to representation in the Evangelical Alliance?

Preceding any answer of our own to these inquiries, we read you the following from the article in the *Independent*:

"The Universalists are at one with Evangelical denominations in their contest against infidelity and materialistic atheism. I do not think that we can afford to look askance on those who are fighting by our side on these great questions. For some years I have had occasion to read with considerable care nearly all the religious papers in the country, and I have been struck with the fact that there are none which show a heartier reverence for revealed truth and a clearer apprehension of the great religious question of the day than the Universalists. They hold fast to God and to the Bible. They give place to philosophy which squints toward atheism—no, not for an hour.

"The Evangelical Alliance, meeting in New York, next October, refuses the fellowship of this denomination. Its position seems to me unwarranted by logic. There is nothing really unevangelical about Universalism. As I understand it, any Church is evangelical which accepts the evangel of Christ, which believes that men are sinners, for whose salvation it was necessary that the Son of God should die, and that salvation from sin (and, therefore, from penalty), comes through repentance and faith in Him. It is not necessary for this to hold any peculiar theory as to the number of men who will accept the salvation—whether 10 or 50 or 100 per cent; nor even to hold an accurately Athanasian Creed as to the relation of the Son to the Father. But all that is implied in the central doctrine of atonement the Universalists hold, and are evangelical enough, at least, for so miscellaneous a body of men as composes the pretentious Evangelical Alliance."

Theologically considered, it is of very little consequence what course the Evangelical Alliance may take in reference to the admission of Universalists into these councils. But there are certain practical phases of this question of the denial of the Christian name which are important.

I mention particularly the cordial co-operation of all branches of the Church of Christ against the common enemy of unbelief and wickedness. The union of the whole Church is important. In this view our sympathies should be on the side of fraternity and not of dismemberment. If any Church professing the Christian name is denied the fellowship of the other branches of the Church of Christ it should be done only after the most serious consideration, and then not with joy but with sorrow. We should steadily search for reasons to open the gate of opportunity to all who desire to be recognized as followers of Christ, and not justification to close it. For this union not only gives strength to the entire body, and thus renders it more effectual as against error and sin, but it aids each branch of the common brotherhood to a better appreciation of its own position and the work it is required to do. The Church of Christ, in our time, sorely needs the co-operative aid of all the friends of Christ.

But who is responsible for this lack of Christian union—for this denial to Universalists, and some others, of the Christian name? Surely, not we. We have never left the Christian Church, nor departed from it in any way. We are outside the recognized Church of Christ on earth, if outside at all, by the election of the Evangelical churches, and not by any act of ours. If, then, there be a "schism in the body" of Christ, they are responsible for it, and they alone.

Do we then ask to be regarded as evangelical? Most assuredly we do. For that is what we are. We ask to stand where we belong. We are part of the history of the Church of Christ,—no outside party,—no religious parasite, but a vital element of the spiritual body of the Lord.

True, we hold some views peculiar to ourselves. If this were not so, we should not be a Christian sect at all. And the same may also be said of every other Christian denomination. But this peculiarity of faith,—these "differences of administrations,"—does not rightly enter into this discussion at all. For we are not talking about denominational fellowship, but Christian fellowship.

Fellowship is of three kinds: 1. That which exists between man and man, without reference to faith or nation. This includes Jew and Greek, bond and free, Christian and Pagan. 2. Christian Fellowship. This includes all who accept Christ as the Messiah of Prophecy, and the authorized teacher and Redeemer of men, and, of course, shuts out Pagans, Mohammedans, Jews, Atheists, and all other persons who deny these claims. 3. Denominational Fellowship. This rests upon the peculiarity of interpretation given to the words of the Master, and obligations growing out of particular organizations. Now, the hearer will understand that it is not of this last kind of fellowship that we are speaking. The Methodists are not Congregationalists, nor are the Congregationalists Presbyterians, and it would be simply absurd to classify them as such. Nor, on the other hand, are the Pagans Christians, or Christians Mohammedans, or Atheists, or people of any name save those who obtain their faith from the New Testament and make Christ the central fact in their religion. But all these sects, which do thus base their faith upon Jesus as the Mediator are Christians; for though there be "diversities of gifts," there is "the same spirit." And we deny to the Evangelical Alliance, or any other body, the right to shut us out of the Church of Christ because we do not interpret the words of our common Master as they do. We claim the Christian name; we are inside the Christian Church—and we ask the permission of no man to remain there. We believe God in His Providence has called us to an important work; and, though we make no boast of our influence for good upon other Churches, it is apparent to us, and seems to be to all candid persons, that our work has not been in vain.

Furthermore, the Universalist denomination is a recognized fact in American Christianity. It is here, and it has come to remain. We are enlarging our borders and strengthening our stakes on every hand. Our academies are becoming firmly planted, our colleges well endowed, our theological schools better patronized, our churches better organized, and our members more intelligent, as to the essential purposes of a Christian organization, and the best methods for religious work. We have no anxiety for our future, whatever may be the action of the Evangelical Alliance, for even should they and all similar bodies continue to reject us, we shall still stand closely by the Cross of Christ, and under the shadow of its holy care, try to "become the head of the corner." We have desired simply to state our position as a member of the spiritual body of Christ, and to place the responsibility of denying us membership in that body, upon those to whom it belongs.

Concerning the approaching session of the Evangelical Alliance, we make this prediction: Universalists will be shut out, but Universalism will not be. At a former meeting of the Alliance, held at London some twenty-five years ago, certain European, especially German members, earnestly protested against the adoption of the anti-Universalist article. Since that date the whole body of the Orthodox Church has been drifting toward the acceptance of the final recovery of all souls, or if not specifically that, certainly to the rejection of the dogma of endless punishment. And we venture the assertion that the Alliance, at its coming session in New York, will not place itself squarely upon the doctrine of interminable misery for those who die without faith in Christ, but will practically evade the subject by talking about *future* punishment, and the doom of the "finally impenitent." But if the Alliance does not declare for the endless misery of some, or the annihilation of the wicked, practically they must declare for Universalism, for that is the only alternative left.

I have now gone over all the ground which it is proper I should attempt to occupy in this sermon; but, before dismissing your attention, permit me to make a brief application of this discussion directly to ourselves. Christian Friends: To you, and through you to all whom my words may reach, let me address this entreaty. You have heard some of the criticisms made upon you by differing Churches. Let me urge you to listen to these criticisms. If one tell you the truth, he is not on that account your enemy. You may see in those Churches traces of bigotry, in some instances of self-righteousness; you may know that they underrate your devotion and often misinterpret your purpose, and yet is there not in some of these criticisms an element of truth? While we complain that the orthodox are narrow in their policy and in some cases treat us with discourtesy, let us patiently consider what our attitude sometime is toward them, and whether we are always as fraternal as we should be, and ready to join them in their efforts to save sinful men. They tell us that, as a denomination, we lack spiritual life, and though in this regard we have greatly changed for the better, even now we come far short of our duty. And is not this true? Who of us will deny the justice of the observation? Alas! that we should still be so far from the Kingdom of God. Alas! that so many who profess our name should be joined to us by intellectual agreement alone, and not by spiritual oneness. O Lord, quicken us to newness of life. Lead us to see our duty, and give us the courage and self-sacrifice to perform it. We are all loitering by the way. All over this portion of our fair country there are groups of Universalists, standing with their hands folded, doing nothing for the faith they profess to love, and, in some instances, by their very inactivity, actually hindering the progress of the Kingdom of Christ. Brethren, consider your duty. Can you not do something, be it ever so little, to show that you are not indifferent to the interests of religion, but are in hearty accord with the Christian forces of society. Let not the closed church, the neglected Sunday-school, the unused family altar, or a disregard of the obligations of the Sabbath, rise up before the Christian people of your community as a judgment against you and us. If you cannot be what you would, and all you would, do the best you can. Keep the banner of your faith to the breeze, and let it bear in its ample folds the cross of the crucified Lord. And let our prayer everywhere be, O, Lord, revive Thy work in all our churches, and in all our homes revive it; and thus through us, and through others, and by the co-operation of all, may Thy kingdom come, and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

CONGREGATIONAL.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. BARTLETT.

The Rev. Dr. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, preached the following sermon yesterday forenoon. His text was Proverbs, 14, 12: There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the ends thereof are the ways of death.

There was a period of from five to six hundred years before Christ which was productive of genius in diverse nations. During it Socrates taught in Athens, Confucius and Lautze in China, Zoroaster probably in Media, and Brahminism was in revival. There is a singular uniformity in the moral quality of all these teachers. They reach a common summit level. It seemed an age of spiritual revival, when virtue and character, such as each conceived them, were preferable to self-interest and indulgence. It was about Solomon's day. This Book of Proverbs is of that grade and order of literature. It is richer, and fuller, and more practical than any morality of its era. It is a custom of antiquity to gather up all its past wisdom of whatever source and label it and sire it under some great name. Socrates is representative of Greek wisdom. All its loftiest thought which cannot be traced is assigned to him. Homer's name covers the early unclaimed poetic ballads and traditions. So Confucius and Zoroaster. Solomon is not author of all the Proverbs, but of the most and the best. "To him that hath shall be given." He is chosen to stand for the wisdom of his era. It is a striking characteristic of all this order of moral literature that it is fragmentary—unrelated, almost unaccountable. The moral code of Jesus traversing the same field largely is a sequel, nay, reason, for all that preceded; brings its purposes to light; shows its reference to a vast plan; reveals a system which takes in Christ and man; a generalization of all being, giving to the universe an intelligent Father not only, but what is as practical, and before undreamed of, making men brothers. Solomon, in the proverb before us, discriminates between the seeming and the real, the world of appearance and the world of reality. "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." There is a world of fiction and sham, unbased on reason, in which many live, deceiving themselves, and subject to life-long delusions. Under one motive or another men will persuade themselves into the absurdest of lives. Some convince themselves that it is right to live for the appetites. They argue God created them. They afford pleasure. Why not live for their surfeit. Let us eat, and drink, and kill.

It seems right to some to be treacherous and dishonest. Men persuade themselves that it is no more than others would do. Hence wicked customs of trade and Credit Mobilier. To others it seems right to assail truth under various guises—to criticise and develop a habit of opposition to the highest order of thought,—to increase in audacity till they blaspheme God flippantly, and destroy the sanity of their reason. Honeycomb it with the insects of captiousness. Hence we have intellectual pirates and highwaymen, who have raised the black-flag, death, to every organized, temperate, wholesome thing, at war with law, and with the lawless as well. Men who startle the age with outrageous positions, devoted to disproving the existence of a personal God, the immortality of the soul, and a future retribution. Goethe said: "I will not listen to your doubts. I have doubts enough of my own. Give me your convictions." There is a way which seemeth right, to give the whole life up to business, no self culture, no family life, no spiritual growth. Many convince themselves that anything is right. There has never been a wrong which has not been defended as a right. Slavery, etc. Intemperance, etc. The inquisition, etc. It was once considered right to offer human sacrifices. No Government has been so monstrously tyrannical but it has had a moral defense,—no cabal but what has taken the semblance of right. Nothing is more common than self-deception with regard to one's own course. Under the tyranny of bad example and of habit, we readily grow to receive as tolerable and even pleasing that which once we would have despised. Satanic influence works to the blunting of the moral faculty. The penalty of any given sin is not so terrible as the ability it gives us to commit a larger, and the benumbing of the moral sense.

Men are deceived by their imaginations. They pick out that which is fascinating in sin, and glorify it, covering from sight the deformities. When Melancthon said that this text was the most remarkable utterance of the chapter, as a comment on the fallibility of human judgment, he must have sought his interpretation in the remainder of the book, where it says: "The way of a fool is right in his own eyes." And again: "All the ways of a man are pure in his own eyes, but Jehovah weigheth the spirit."

Upon this I desire to remark that the seeming is perceived to be the pleasantest, but in reality is the cruelest. Take the desire for idleness amongst men,—especially with the young. There is a fascination about it. Work is irksome. Only dire necessity drives man to systematic activity. The youth feels that he has turned his back upon what is pleasant in obedience to the fiat to earn his bread by his sweat. Idleness has a charm; and yet, every man knows that it is the carpeted road to death. It is still-birth. Most of the delights of this life start out of labor. [Weariness builds houses. This idleness which seemeth so right is the fecund source of all evil. This labor which seems so cruel is the only means of human development, upon which physical, and mental, and spirit-sanity are based. How easy for men who are above material wants to make it appear right to rest. Every man is under obligation to his neighbor, to himself, and God, to never abate his activity. There is no favored age in human life. It is not pleasanter to be young than old. There is no point, either here or hereafter, at which a man can withdraw his personal force from the mighty community. We purchase pleasure by overcoming the inertia of evil. The joys of character are won, not bestowed. All the gates of evil are garlanded, and painted in flash colors. Dissipation and the fathers of crime put on the seeming of right. They say to the foolish, here is joy. But it is walking between jaws that will crush.

Again we Christians have regard to the end of the way. The question of a road is, Whither does it lead? Of course we live in the present, but we cannot ignore the future. To be right now is the surest method of being right forever. But the forever, the eternal will influence a being who thinks. If it is for our supremest interest and pleasure to go to San Francisco, we must not take the cars toward New York because the depot from which they start is architecturally the pleasantest, nor because the trains run faster, nor because the cars are more gorgeous. It is better for us to go on a freight car toward our destination than in a palace car away from it. The great highway question is "Is it the right road?" not "is it the pleasantest?" The theological argument in theology, which is the argument from the end, is most pertinent and potent. It's the question of all earthly wisdom. What will the issue be. We accept present work and denial for the grand result. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." What is the beginning of an immortal existence to the sweep of it? We know that it is possible to spend this life in working away from God and in becoming absorbed in it, until it fills our ideal, and we pray for an eternal youth in order to enjoy it. But there is an end to the road. It seems right, but it is wrong. Again, we say, that it is possible to ascertain whether the way which seems right is right. The growth of mind is marked by the explosion of delusions. The wisest man is he who has looked through the most shams. Human development means the use of our intellectual force to eliminate the right from the seeming. Man is equipped and sent to ascertain the truth. He is aided by all the past, inspired by the life of Jesus, and guided by the spirit to ascertain the reality. He is threatened by the law of self-preservation, physical and spiritual; threatened by the penal sting there is in wrong; threatened by death as deep as a soul can die, to ascertain the truth and live by it. As seamen upon untried oceans stake their lives and cargoes upon their vigilance, upon their previous knowledge, their present thought and activity. Human life is not a farce and a giggle. You cannot push aside its awkward, painful facts by flinging over them a dim gauze of unreality. Gild a canon and garland it, but let not this glitter deceive you. Its stern nature abides. It will be true to its powder and ball. Any man who drifts, who consents to let great issues go by default, is in peril. There is a class of modern philosophers who teach that everything is in the seeming; that everything that seems right is right; that the sham conditions of this life are to be permanent—that because the external distinctions between the vicious and the godly seem very slight, between the briber and the honest man, between one who lives humbly by faith and one who lives pompously by morality, because criminals are often honored and the righteous tabooed society, that it is a symbol of the everlasting state—that God is so goodish that He wouldn't hurt one of his poor children. Now, let a man act on this general appearance and this interpretation of it. Let him bolster himself further by the reflection that thousands of good men, as the world goes, are living his life. Let him bring up some great names to fortify his position. Let him add one other thing, that he will risk it in such society. How many tide along under this semblance without individually having probed and tested it. What a fraud is such a life on the face of it, nothing thorough, nothing honest about it. The every day business actions of men give the lie to such sham in spiritual things. Do you buy property and because the one of whom you purchase is honest, because there is a rumor in the community that the title is good? Do you take it on that? or do you read it over again under your own auspices, and underneath the seeming find the reality? Do you embark in pasteboard ships because they are gaily painted and have a streamer at their mizzen-mast? Does the jeweler buy anything for silver that has its color? Now from the capacity and nature of the human mind, there come to it one reality and a thousand shams—one great truth and much error admixture. To discriminate and sift is more than a matter of option. It is a duty, coupled with a peril. It is taught to-day that it makes no difference whether you believe a truth or a lie—that the seeming is as secure as the reality—that God would not dare to harm one of his children any more than a shiftless, indolent father would touch his boy. We have very loose ideas of God's character. Was there ever anything more beneficent and affectionate than this summer warmth? And yet it will give you sun-stroke unless you provide shelter. It will never grow your food unless you plant it. And if you allow your sewers to steam in filth, and a few greedy unprincipled dealers in offal to build their infamous establishments, so that every breeze shall blow miasma and incipient death through a hundred thousand homes, why this sun will kill you, however sweetly you may prate about it, and as long as there is moral evil there shall be moral pang. If all the governments on earth, and all the men should pass resolutions abolishing such a hell, it would be like standing on Arctic ice and moving that winter be annihilated. It would be like standing in the centre of our human experience and saying there is no penalty to moral wrong. It would be like an act of the Legislature that fire does not burn. The punishment question is settled when a man can do wrong and be permanently happy—never short of that. You are qualified to investigate and know what is right. Be not deceived by semblances. You who have been so often deceived by appearances to your harm take alarm and risk not your immortal destiny on some theory that you can persuade yourself is right. Ascertain through the Scriptures and your own conscience, and by the inspired consultation of prayer, Christ's way. And it shall be life. But in view of the seen harm that comes from the violation of Christ's laws. In view of your experience of men and things; in view of the testimony of the prophets and the explicit assertions of Jesus; and, taking counsel of your own conscience, do not persuade yourself that no ways end in death. Christ's way is life! You are qualified to ascertain that way. You are capacitated to walk in it. Do that and you shall live.

METHODIST.

THE ADA STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Lake and Fulton streets, was dedicated yesterday morning. The services were opened by the choir singing the anthem beginning

I love Thy kingdom, Lord—
The House of Thine abode.

Prayer was made by the Rev. B. J. Ives. After a voluntary, the Rev. W. C. Dondy read a Scripture lesson, and after another hymn the Rev. C. H. Fowler preached an eloquent sermon. The Trustees' report was read, another hymn sung, and the benediction pronounced by Father J. Stewart. In the afternoon another interesting meeting was held, and Bishop Bowman preached. The Rev. T. R. Strobridge is pastor of the church.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS GLOVER'S "SCHOOL" COMPANY.

Miss Phillis Glover, recently of Hooley's Theatre, has organized a company with which she will open Myers' Opera-House this evening. The piece will be Robertson's comedy "School," a light and charming production for summer weather. The cast is as follows:

Lord Beaufoy	John M. Murray
Dr. Sutcliffe	Sidney Holland
Beau Farintosh	George Byer
Jack Poynts	G. W. Middleton
Krux	Harry Pratt
Mrs. Sutcliffe	Miss Rosewood
Bella	Miss Josie Hight
Naomi Tighe	Miss Phillis Glover
Tilly	Miss Hattie Roche
Milly	Miss Sadie Jackson
Laura	Miss Milly Rivers
Clara	Miss Ada Lament
Hettie	Miss Georgie Archer

MUSICAL NOTES.

The farewell testimonial to Signor Farini takes place this evening at the Union Park Congregational Church.

The Havens testimonial concert, the programme of which has been already published, takes place at the First Baptist Church to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, instead of on Thursday evening, as was stated in the Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE.

We have received the following communication, which speaks for itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have often wondered why people are so apt to rush into print with every grievance they have, but I now find myself in a position that makes it all plain. I wish to complain of a great grief. I am fond of music,—very fond of music; but, when it comes every night in the form of a solo upon a cracked fiddle, sometimes accompanied by a stentorian Ethiopian voice, with a range from the lowest basso to a high falsetto; and when this entertainment begins nightly at an hour when all good people are supposed to be seeking repose, and is kept up until the "wee sma' hours," to the great discomfort of the sick persons and young children of your family,—then I am not fond of music. I am unfortunate enough to reside in the vicinity of Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, and am nightly annoyed beyond measure by this state of affairs. Have the police no authority to put a stop to this? If this is not disorderly conduct, what is? T. J. M.

"Four-in-Hand."

The "Four-in-Hand" hat, introduced expressly for the summer meeting at Dexter Park, will be ready Tuesday morning. Gentlemen can leave their orders only at Parker & Tilton's, No. 83 Clark street, opposite Court-House.

A Pleasure Trip.

The enervated, and those suffering from dyspepsia, asthma, or consumption, should not fail to take a trip over the Kansas Pacific Railway and visit Denver and the wonderful hot and cold mineral springs in its vicinity.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Republic Cases in Minnesota—Judge Dillon's Decision.

The C., D. & V. R. R. Co. v. City Suit—Bankruptcy Matters—The Courts in Brief.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* of the 27th inst. publishes in full a report of the cases of Joseph R. Payson v. J. C. Stoever, giving the decision of Judge Dillon. The case was brought by plaintiff against defendant to force the collection of an assessment of 60 per cent upon the par value of ten shares of the Republic Insurance Company, of which he is the alleged holder and owner. Defendant admitted that his shares were no part of the million dollars originally issued, but were part of stock issued in excess of this amount. The defendant's counsel rested the defense on substantially the following grounds:

First—That under the Bankrupt act no right to enforce the liability of stockholders in respect to the unpaid stock passes to the Assignee, but such liability must be enforced by creditors in their own names, or through a Receiver, appointed by a court of chancery.

Second—The bankruptcy court has no authority to make an assessment, or call upon the stockholders, but if it has, the call in this case is made upon an erroneous basis, since it is made both with respect to liabilities, and losses by fire, and with respect to matters for which, under the fifth section of the charter, the stockholders are not liable.

Third—That the defendant's stock, for which payment is sought to be enforced, is wholly void, the same being stock which was issued in excess of the $1,000,000 by the Directors, without the sanction of the stockholders, as required by the charter, and prior to the amended charter, to which amendment the defendant claims never to have assented.

Judge Dillon then gave his opinion as follows:

The questions arising in this case have been presented by counsel with a degree of thoroughness, research and logical force, rarely witnessed, and as an early determination of the cause is desirable, the Court proceeds to announce its conclusions without waiting to find the time to elaborate at any considerable length the grounds on which its judgment rests.

After disposing of the first two points in favor of the Assignee, the Court, with regard to the last, said:

Third—It is our opinion that the original charter of the Company contemplated that any increase of the capital stock beyond $1,000,000 should be assented to by the stockholders as distinguished from the Directors. It being admitted that the shares of stock owned by the defendant were no part of the $1,000,000 first issued, but were part of the stock issued by it in excess of the $1,000,000, and prior to the amended charter of March 25, 1869, this stock would not be legal and no action could be maintained to recover the price of it unless the stock has become legal stock by matters subsequently occurring, or unless the defendant under the facts proved is estopped to set up this objection.

The Legislature authorized a capital of $5,000,000, but required the assent of the stockholders to any increase beyond $1,000,000. The amount issued at no time had reached the $5,000,000.

No mode of procuring the assent of the stockholders to the increase of stock is prescribed by the charter. It is conceded that, in a meeting of the stockholders of the original $1,000,000 of stock duly convened, a majority might determine upon such increase, and bind the minority. On Jan. 9, 1868, the Directors resolved upon an increase of the capital stock to $5,000,000. On Nov. 6, 1868, the defendant subscribed for his stock. On the 13th day of January, 1869, there was a regular annual meeting of the stockholders, to which a report was made, showing that $3,746,100 of stock had up to that time been issued, and $3,116,000 of stock was voted at that meeting for Directors. The evidence shows that over $800,000, or, in round numbers, four-fifths of the first million of stockholders were present, in person or by proxy, and voted at this meeting for Directors. No objection then, or ever was made to the increase of stock, and the old stockholders and the new voted indiscriminately, and the proceeds of all sales of stock were treated and invested by the Directors as capital until the Company ceased to do business. Two dividends were made in 1869, and one in 1870, upon *all* the stock in each of those years, exceeding $4,000,000.

The defendant in February, 1870, received two of these dividends. On the 25th March, 1869, the charter was amended authorizing *inter alia*, the Directors to increase the stock. After this, as well as before, the Directors repeatedly and always recognized the validity of all the stock which had been issued.

The defendant, it may be admitted, had no personal knowledge of and increase of capital stock or of the passage of the amended charter until after the suit was brought, although the agent who acted for him in his absence in respect to his stock had such knowledge.

The only ground of defense here is that the stock issued in excess of the $1,000,000 is void, because the holders of this first million of stock did not assent to the increase.

From the proofs in the case we find that at least four-fifths of the original million of stockholders did know and assent as early as January, 1869, to this increase of stock, and are of opinion that the requisite assent of the stockholders can be shown by their conduct and acquiescence, and need not necessarily be established by any formal vote or resolution.

Inasmuch as during that part of 1868, and of 1869, 1870, and 1871, down to the great fire in Chicago, the Company did business and declared dividends on the basis of having nearly 5,000,000 stock out, a fact not disguised or concealed, but proclaimed to the world, the defendant is a holder of a stock certificate, which he still retains, and receiving dividends, which he also retains, will not be permitted by the principles of law in order to escape a liability imposed for the benefit of creditors, to deny at this late day that he is a stockholder in the Company. Particularly ought this to be so in view of the amendment in the charter by the Legislature giving the Directors the power to increase the stock, and their subsequent action ratifying what they had previously done.

The original charter contemplating that stock might be issued to the extent of $5,000,000, and that amount never having been quite reached, the amendment of the charter was not of such a radical character as to discharge a non-assenting stockholder from his liability as respects his unpaid stock. This view has been recently taken by the United States Circuit Court for Indiana in the case of Payson v. Withers (5 Chicago Legal News). With the conclusion of Judge Drummond in that case on this point we concur. Nelson concurs. Judgment for the plaintiff.

THE C. D. & V. R. R. V. CITY OF CHICAGO AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following order was on Saturday entered in this case, which was decided by Judge Williams some days past: "On reading and filing the affidavit of Joseph E. Young, from which it appears that the said complainant, on the 24th of June, 1873, in pursuance of the order of this Court heretofore made, notified the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago that, on the 25th day of June, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., said complainant would be prepared to proceed with the re-laying of the tracks of said railroad on Carroll and Curtis streets, and requesting the instruction of said Board in regard to the same, and it further appearing that, at the time specified in said notice said complainant was prepared to relay said tracks, but that said Board neglected to give any instructions as to the manner of relaying the same, and that said Board have since refused to give instructions, on motion of complainant's solicitor it is ordered that said complainant be allowed to relay said tracks without instruction from said Board, said tracks to be laid in accordance with the ordinance of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, entitled "an ordinance concerning the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, approved April 2, 1872."

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Peter Reynard et al., an injunction was entered restraining the Sheriff of Lee County from selling the property of bankrupt under execution.

In the matter of Reade, Brewster & Co., it was ordered that the attorneys be paid $100.75 fees.

In the matter of the Union Screw and Bolt Company, the report of sale filed by Mr. Bishop, Special Master, was confirmed, and he is directed to deliver to David Ballantine a deed of Lot 6, Block 16, Sheffield's Addition, and that the Assignee execute a quit-claim; the money paid into court to be distributed as follows: $618.50 to Asahel Gage for taxes paid by him, and the balance of $11,932.56 to David Ballantine, and that he be allowed to prove his claim for the balance due.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The Chicago Paving Company file a præcipe of trespass in the case in the United States Circuit Court against Jefferson H. Fulton, Hezekiah Young, William H. Giles, Emery C. Evans, and the Bituminous Rock Pavement Company; damages, $40,000.

Henry Gade, indicted for keeping open a saloon on election day, plead guilty, and sentence was suspended on payment of costs in the Criminal Court.

Daniel Wright, charged with assaulting with intent to kill the no notorious Joe Lee, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and was remanded. He was subsequently bailed at $800 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

T. J. Overmire applies in the Superior Court for a writ of attachment against N. B. Reeves, whom he charges with owing him $492, and with harboring the intention of concealing his property so as to hinder his creditors.

John Nichol files his bill in the Superior Court against John E. Whitelaw, and one Hill, J. Young Scammon, John L. Clark, and John D. Jennings, for a mechanic's lien on the Edders building, on the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, for $732.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,987—appeal. 43,988—Harriet A. v Charles A. Secier; divorce. 43,989—T. J. Overmire v H. B. Reeves; attachment, $494. 43,990—appeal. 43,991—Stephen W. v Martha P. Champlin; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,992—John Nichol v John E. Whiteland, —— Hill, J. Young Scammon, John L. Clarke and John D. Jennings; petition for mechanics' lien.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—7,554 to 7,557—Appeal. 7,558—Wilcox et al. v. Lincoln; confession of judgment, $359.30. 7,559—Mary Hair v. N. B. Boyden et al.; trespass, $1,000. 7,560—Emily v. Warren Reifender; divorce, on ground of cruelty. 7,561—Bridget v. Patrick McKeon et al., bill. 7,562—John Webelmesser v. Albert Keyser; assumpsit, $1,500. 7,563—Withheld for service. 7,564—Nathan Davis v. H. F. Wenshaw; $365. 7,565—Appeal.

CROSSING THE ANDES BY RAIL.

Trial Trip on the Callao & Oroya Railway—A Great Day for Peru.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing from Lima under date of June 3, gives an interesting account of a trial trip on the Callao & Oroya Railroad, which took place June 1. It will be remembered that the contract for building this road, intended to vanquish the Andes by steam, was signed between the Peruvian Government and Mr. Henry Meiggs in the year 1869, and that the first earth was turned up Jan. 1, 1870. The road was to be delivered complete to the Government Jan. 1, 1876, at the cost of about $25,000,000, or 27,600,000 soles. It was at first estimated that there would be 7,000,000 cubic yards of filling and excavation, and there are many difficult cuts through solid rock, four viaducts of iron measuring in the aggregate 1,290 metres; 38 bridges over the river Rimac, and 42 tunnels through live rock covering a distance of nearly 20,000 metres. The following description of the trip is condensed from the correspondent's letter in the *Star and Herald*, received by to-day's mail:

"The fog clouds lay thick over Lima when the expedition left for the capital of the Viceroys of Spain, to perform a feat never dreamed of by even those daring governors. The idea of vanquishing the obstacles presented by the Andes was to be tested. The little locomotive Favorita, built in New Jersey, drawing an elegant carriage, capable of holding ten persons, and in all weighing about ten tons, set forth at 9 a. m. from the Lima station of the Callao & Oroya Railway, commonly called the Trans-Andean line, to greet the rocks of the Cordillera with the sound of her steam whistle. The director of the wonderful works over which the fairy engine was to take its way, Mr. John G. Meiggs, had courteously invited Mr. W. Henry Hurlbert, an associate editor of the New York *World*, to make his first journey to the rocky mountains of South America, and the invitation was extended to several others."

At the Indian village of San Bartolome the real journey began. It is situated 39 miles from Lima, at the foot of the Andes. The stone bridge across the Rimac, constructed in the middle of the sixteenth century, the Balta bridge, in strange contrast with it,—the one a mediæval work, the other after the model of the Thames bridge at Twickenham,—and the great breakwater erected by Mr. Meiggs, have been passed. The party is thirty-nine miles from the capital, and more than 2,000 feet above the sea level. Now comes the toiling up the mountain:

"Running along the valley of the tortuous Rimac for a mile or two, our little engine turned on a V, and rapidly rushing toward its natural enemies, the Andes, began the ascent. To say that the locomotive was like a fly scaling a plate of glass would not be an exaggeration. Double, double, toil, but no trouble; as easily as a bird flies through the air did the Favorita surmount the stupendous steeps. At many points the winding path of the railway is so marked that the voyager, looking from the car-window, can perceive at the distance of a quarter of a mile beneath the line over which he passed five minutes before, but separated from him by a length of two or three miles of rail. This extraordinary, and well may it be called triumphal, progress continues until the height of 1,000 feet is attained from the valley, and the starting-point of St. Bartolome; then a level for a short time is struck along the mountain-side, but while the difficulties of the ascent are forgotten, the cuts and fillings call for even greater astonishment. Cuts of considerable length and height, blasted out from the solid granite, frown down on the engine as if in anger at their defeat; long fillings made up from the remnants of the volcanic rocks found or blasted on the spot; tunnels blown with powder from the reluctant mountain; one beautiful one of masonry, of three hundred feet; another roofed in by its mother rock, bringing to mind the Mammoth Cave with the stalactytes dependant on every side, but through which grand engines of forty tons weight pass daily four times, dragging huge construction trains behind them. All along this section the work of the unfortunate aborigines may be seen at every moment; the hills are terraced with the ridges.

"An iron pier viaduct of huge proportions now presents itself. The central pier, two hundred and fifty-two feet in height, rests on solid masonry over seventy feet square; from end to end the bridge measures 575 English feet, and the width is from twelve to fifteen feet (your correspondent had not the courage to venture on a sure-footed examination, he preferred a safer view from the locomotive carriage). This is the famed Verrugas Viaduct. The scene is more than impressive. It strikes the beholder with awe. Looking down through the open sleepers you see the dwellings of the laborers reduced to mere card-houses; the figures of the workmen engaged in preserving the structure intact, appear as dolls; the immense net-work of iron road-girders and binders is like a spider's web.

"The railway proceeds from this last bridge to the point known as the Oroya, an insignificant village about thirty miles from the pass of the last of the Andes to be traversed by the locomotive, but, as is hereafter explained, of great value in the eyes of a civil engineer. It is 136 miles from Callao, and the pass by actual measure is 16,000 feet above the level of the Pacific. In this neighborhood the works are being pushed on with activity. Six thousand laborers of all nationalities have nearly completed the earth work; but the grand tunnel at the summit of the Cordillera, called the Galera, 3,600 feet in extent, tasks the abilities of the contractor to the utmost. Boring through solid granite, the diamond drill has to be employed, and only 600 feet have as yet been excavated.

"This is the Callao & Oroya Railway over which the party has so rapidly passed, and returned to its initial starting point after having traveled 100 miles and ascended to a height of 7,000 feet above the sea,—all accomplished with many and long stoppages, some of an hour, within seven hours, going quietly around curves of radii of 200 metres, some indeed smaller, and climbing up grades of from 2 to 4 per cent.

PERSONAL.

R. C. Tate, for eight years Superintendent of the Western Union Railroad, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Superintendent of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, vice James H. Lake, resigned.

C. B. Robinson, Superintendent of the Union Railway Company, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, to take effect on July 1.

Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock, Rhode Island, has separated from her husband, Wm. Wilson, on account of non-support. She still remains at the lighthouse.

Willard French, formerly of Boston, and at one time owner of a number of stage-routes in New England, died very suddenly at Chester, Vt., on Sunday week. He was one of the oldest Masons in that vicinity.

I chanced to meet Mr. Disraeli the other day, for the first time since the death of his wife. He seemed weary and sad; and, from the expression which he uttered, I gathered that he would willingly abandon politics altogether. He remains in political life, I imagine, only because he thinks his duty to his party requires it. There is at least a probability that at the next general election the Conservatives may have a majority, in which case Mr. Disraeli would again become the ruler of England; but that would bring him no happiness. His home is desolate, and if he should be made Premier, he would have "no one to tell it to." After the death of Viscountess Beaconsfield, her fortune passed away to the family of her first husband, Mr. Wyndham Lewis. Mr. Disraeli is, therefore, unable to keep up the same position as he was wont to keep during her life. Still, he has his pension of £2,000 a year as an ex-Cabinet Minister, and some years ago an eccentric old lady in Devonshire left him the bulk of her fortune, amounting to about £25,000. But Hughenden has to be maintained, and a public man has many calls on his purse, even if he should have no family.—*London Letter.*

Kentucky's Bad Boy.

From the Harrodsburg People.

A little boy named Bob lives not a thousand miles from Harrodsburg, is 5 years old, and grows in stature if not in grace every day. His grandfather is devoted to him and spoils him. Not long ago the old gentleman was walking up and down the back gallery, holding his half-open hand behind him as is the habit of many people. Bob looked at him reflectively for fully a minute. All at once he disappeared, entered the kitchen, and reappeared holding a small coal of fire between two sticks. Just then his grandfather was walking slowly toward the other end of the gallery. Swiftly and cautiously Bob stole up behind and dropped the coal into the half-closed palm, and then disappeared like a flash. The old gentleman's hand closed convulsively, and then he made a frantic effort to throw it away. He hopped about and capered like a two-year-old colt, and finally, discovering that he was burned, darted for the water bucket, into which he plunged his arm up to the elbow. But, alas for Bob, his mother had arrived just in time to see him do the naughty deed, and, despite his declaration that he didn't go to do it, she interviewed him so effectually that he found it inconvenient to sit down for several days thereafter. During the interview Bob howled in his most melodious and heart-rending manner, but his victim only stood by the water-bucket and nodded approvingly as the sound of the conflict reached his ears.

A Pennsylvania Suicide.

A wife of a most unsentimental and ingenious turn of mind dwells in Pennsylvania with her husband, who possesses a very jealous, misanthropic, and withal romantic temperament. The other day, this gentleman, George Jones, felt that life was too much for him, and gave his wife 10 cents to go to the druggist's for a bottle of cold poison. The excellent woman had a bottle filled with liquorice water, and labeled "Poison." Returning with this, the poetic master of her heart melodramatically filled a wine-glass in her presence, and prepared to drink. She screamed and rushed into the next room, where she watched him through the keyhole, and saw him pour the deadly dose out of the window. She rushed back to him apparently overwhelmed with grief, and begged him not to kill himself. Mr. Jones, filled with poetry, merely pointed to the empty glass, and throwing himself on the floor, squirmed. She fondly observed that she would share his fate, and swallowed the rest of the liquorice-water, whereupon he became really frightened, confessed his deception before all the neighbors, and said if she'd only get well he'd never do so any more. The world seems brighter to Mr. Jones now.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Danger.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, billous complaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies, then, with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots, and barks, can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Sweeps all before it. Bogus imitations are being crowded off. Look out for them. Ask for Dutcher's, the old, original article, and take no other.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.

1873 Pattern.

For Sale by FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.

Also a full assortment of Stoves.

WHITE GOODS.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

To-day we shall open for sale, on our centre tables, part of the cargo saved from the Steamship Atlantic, consisting principally of LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, & WHITE GOODS.

In order to prevent rot or other injury from submersion in sea water, we have had these goods washed and dried.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRAIRIE STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Corner West Washington and Desplaines-sts.,

Pays SIX PER CENT per annum interest FOR EVERY CALENDAR MONTH. Money can be drawn at any time.

JAMES W. SCOVILLE, Prest.
C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The late DAVID BALDERSTON, of 49 Regent-st., Greenock, having, by his trust, disposition, and settlement, left a legacy to Mrs. Mary Balderston, or MacKenzie, his sister, widow of William MacKenzie, some time blacksmith in Glasgow, who left Scotland many years ago, and failing her, to her children, notice is hereby given that the said Mrs. Mary Balderston or MacKenzie, if alive, or, if dead, her children, are required to claim the said bequest and to establish their rights thereto within two years from the 24th of February, 1873, the date of the said David Balderston's death, and that if she or they fail to do so, Mr. Balderston's Trustees will proceed to pay over the said legacy to the other residuary legatees as directed by the said trust, disposition, and settlement and codicils thereto.

Communications on the subject to be addressed to JOHN MACDOUGALL, Solicitor, Mansion House, Greenock, Scotland.

NOTICE.

Persons who attended school in Rochester, N. Y., at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1843, are requested to send their names to EDWARD M. SMITH, P. M., Rochester, N. Y., in order that they may receive notice of a reunion of the "Old School Boys of Rochester," soon to be held.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

House and lot of 8 rooms, besides bath-room, closets, with drawers, gas, perfect sewerage; lot 25x125, on Park-av., near Union Park. $6,500; $2,000 cash, balance in one and 2 years. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE.

100 feet on Ashland-av., at Ravenswood, on easy terms. You can realize 100 per cent in a short time. Better than a savings bank. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

SUMMER RESORT.

GLEN HOUSE,

Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 15, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M., special convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28.

The past week has been characterized by quietude in finances, and an accumulation of money in the financial centres. This will probably be the tendency of things in this line for a month or two yet. In this market there is more money offered by brokers in the street than for a year past. Loans on prime collaterals are offered in this way as low as 8 per cent, but in expectation of a stringent money market this fall, lenders are not disposed to let their money out for longer than sixty days. The very fact, however, that a tight money market is anticipated after that time, is likely to prevent its being the case.

There seems to be a little more disposition to invest in local stocks, though prices of the leading local stocks, city railways, banks, etc., have not experienced the usual advance induced by the abundance of money at this season of the year. A good many of the stocks had been pressed upon the market this spring by merchants who had held them for investment, but were obliged to sell because the unfavorable spring trade had left them short of money. The earnings of the great majority of these stocks, however, were never so large as this spring. The receipts of all the horse-railways are largely in excess of last year, and the banks have all made money.

The Commercial National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent payable July 5, and its officers state the total net profits for the last six months at 15 per cent, or at the rate of 30 per cent per annum.

New York exchange was scarcer and higher to-day; 25c per $1,000 premium was freely offered, but sellers asked 50c.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,047,640.05	$386,144.51
Tuesday	3,586,771.00	293,115.12
Wednesday	3,450,356.15	303,246.79
Thursday	3,251,426.11	326,776.51
Friday	3,100,124.83	316,577.81
Saturday	3,336,586.87	250,229.30
Total	$21,771,905.01	$1,856,090.04
Corresponding week last year	18,478,155.99	1,671,016.73

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	140	...
Fifth National Bank	125	...
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	127
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	...
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	103	...
Chicago City Railway	...	160
West Division Railway	...	175
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	113	114
Elgin Watch Company	105	...
Chamber of Commerce	97	100
Traders' Insurance Company	96	100

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	116¼
5-20s of '64	116	117
5-20s of '65	117¼	118¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119¼	120
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119¾	120¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¾	120¾
10-40s	113¾	114
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114¼
Gold (full weight)	115	115¼
Gold Coupons	115	115¼
Gold Exchange		115¼
Sterling Exchange		109¼@110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99¾ & int.
Cook County 7s		99¾ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not war 1812	176	187
120s not war 1812	133	140
Agricultural Land Scrip		185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Money was easy, at 3 to 4 on call.

Exchange ruled dull, at 109¼@109¾ for prime bankers sixty-days' sterling, and 110½ for sight.

Gold was weaker, and declined from 115¾ to 115¼, but rallied to 115⅜@115½ at the close. The rates paid for carrying were: 2, 1½, and 1. Clearances, $34,233,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $2,882,000 on account of interest.

Customs receipts, $259,000.

Governments were firm at the close, with few offerings.

The most active stocks to-day were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Western Union Telegraph. At the close the general market was weak. Hannibal & St. Joseph was moved up from 35¾ to 37¼, and closed strong at the highest point. Lake Shore opened at 92¾, and advanced to 93¾, closing at 93¼. Pacific Mail rose from 37¾ to 38, and late in the day receded to 37¼. Union Pacific advanced from 24⅞ to 25¾, and Western Union from 84⅛ to 84¾, both reacting slightly at the close. Erie was dull and weak at 62¾@63. Harlem fell off from 125 to 124¼, and New Jersey Central from 106 to 105¾. Illinois Central advanced to 109¼ on limited dealings.

The shipments of specie to-day were $1,174,000, $264,000 of which was silver in bars.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,602,800; specie, increase, $263,900; legal-tenders, increase, $2,414,800; deposits, increase, $3,648,300; circulation, decrease, $40,800.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122¼	Coupons '67	120¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, 68	120¾
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	114
Coupons, '65	118¾	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	120	New 5s	114¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95¼	Virginias, old	43½
Tennessees, old	79¾	North Carolinas, old	26
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	95	St Paul pfd	71¼
Western Union	84¼	Wabash	67¾
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93¾	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells Fargo	76	Terre Haute	16
American Express	61	Terre Haute pfd	36
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	108¼
Pacific Mail	37¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	38¾
Erie	62⅞	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	103
Harlem	124¼	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	28
Michigan Central	96	Illinois Central	109¼
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific stocks	25¾
Northwestern	71¾	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	108⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	97¾
N. J. Central	105¾	B., H. & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	50¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The arrival of a raft of pine logs in the harbor of this city from the eastern shore of the lake is a circumstance significant of important changes that will probably soon take place, not only in the lumber and vessel interests, but in the real estate interests of Chicago. It seems to be demonstrated that the cost of transporting lumber from the pineries of Michigan to this market, from where it is distributed all over the Southwest, can be reduced at least 75 per cent by the new system of bringing it over in logs and sawing it up into lumber here, instead of sawing the logs into lumber at the pineries and shipping the lumber here in vessels. So great a saving as this can scarcely fail to revolutionise the lumber trade of the city. The lumber instead of coming here in vessels will come in the shape of logs to be sawed up here. This would indicate the transfer of a great majority of the saw-mills of the Michigan pineries to this city. Saw-mills require a large amount of room and water-front, and if there were no place for these rafts of logs but Chicago River, and if no place could be found for the mills but along its banks the cost of dockage and ground would prevent much change in the lumber trade. But the Calumet harbor eleven miles south of the mouth of Chicago River could not be more conveniently located for the lumber trade of the city. It is only seven miles south of the city limits, and only six miles from the Stock Yards. From the latter point all the railroad cars that come in from the west loaded with cattle and hogs are sent to the various lumber yards along the Chicago River to be loaded with lumber. Owing to the detention in crossing streets and other railroads, and in getting room in the lumber yards for the cars, there is always a great loss of time. It sometimes takes several days to get empty cars from the Stock Yards to lumber yards. It is the necessity of having fewer obstructions between them and the Stock Yards that has gradually drawn the whole lumber trade to the vicinity of Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets in the past few years. But this change makes it necessary that four-fifths of all the vessels that come to this port loaded with lumber shall pass up the main and South branches of the river, thus obliging all the most thronged bridges in the city to be continually on the swing. Even if the lumber trade did not increase, the steady increase of all other branches of the city's trade would soon make this an intolerable nuisance. It is steadily making the distance between the West and South Divisions practically greater every year, and their interests would soon be as opposite as those of two different towns. The influence exercised by the lumber trade alone to widen the division and separate the interests of the West and South Division, of the city may be estimated from the fact that, out of 12,824 vessel arrivals at this port in 1872, over 6,000 of the vessels were loaded with lumber. A great majority of the 6,000 cargoes of lumber were towed the entire distance of three miles from the mouth of the river up the Main and South Branches as far as Eighteenth street. Each cargo obliging the eight bridges on the route to be turned twice,—once to let the loaded vessel in, and once to let the empty vessel out. Thus, fully half the bridge-turning in the most densely built up part of the city is caused by towing the lumber almost entirely through the centre of the city. The passage of this vast amount of tonnage through the down-town bridges is of great damage to the value of adjacent property. The nearness of the lumber yards is, of course, a partial offset to this damage, but it is safe to say that all the property north of Twelfth street, is damaged more than it is benefited by the lumber trade, and anything that would divert one-half of the lumber trade to some more convenient locality like the Calumet River would be a benefit to the whole city. It is quite apparent that in view of the bridge question, the harbor of this city is too small to accommodate the lumber trade, and at the same time all the other tonnage business that comes into this port. Then again the lumber trade must necessarily be done where land is the cheapest, provided there are fair facilities for sending cars to the lumber yards from the Stock Yards. The Calumet harbor affords all these advantages. Three direct lines of railroad connect the Union Stock Yards with the Calumet harbor, and at the latter place land for a lumber yard fronting the river can be bought for about one year's rent of the same area of land on the South Branch of Chicago River. Thus it will appear that even if the new system of the lumber-trade of towing rafts across the lake had not been inaugurated, the overcrowded condition of Chicago River must soon drive some of the tonnage business to the Calumet River. It would, however, be utterly impracticable to bring rafts into Chicago River without driving away the tonnage business, and it is apparent that the lumber trade must, sooner or later, go to the Calumet harbor. Nothing could be devised by art so well adapted to the new business of rafting logs from Michigan, to be sawed up here, as the numerous small lakes connected with the Calumet River. These could be filled up with rafts of logs, and saw-mills located at the north end of Calumet Lake would be within 2 miles of Washington Heights, within 5 miles of Englewood, six miles of Hyde Park, and seven miles of the Union Stock Yards. All these are important outposts of the city, and in a few years will be practically part of the city. The diversion of the lumber trade to Calumet River and lakes would not be a loss to any part of the city, but would only be its natural gravitation to a place better adapted to it than our present cramped harbor.

The diversion of the lumber trade, however, is only the forerunner of what must eventually follow in the case of some other trades. The iron trade of this city is only in its infancy, but the Lake Superior supply of the raw material is inexhaustible, and in a few years the iron-foundries, rolling-mills, and cognate lines of business in this city will probably reach proportions not dreamed of by the majority of our citizens now. These also will require a vast increase of area and dock-front, which cannot be furnished on Chicago River, and will necessarily go to the Calumet.

AT CORNELL.

Within the past three months there have been not less than thirty dwellings erected within a radius of half a mile from the watch factory at Cornell. Besides these, the Hall Manufacturing Company's works have been completed. These comprise a main building two stories high and 30x180 feet, and a wing 30x60. The Company have erected 12 cottages, each 20x32, for their workmen, of whom they now employ 40, and will soon employ 100. These, with their families, and the usually attendant grocers, doctors, etc., etc., will make an addition of from 300 to 500 persons to the population of Cornell this summer.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Mount Vernon Academy at Washington Heights was conducted with imposing ceremonies yesterday. The founding of this institution is only one of the many instances of enterprise and liberality in the expenditure of money by which the land proprietors in that beautiful suburb are making it one of the most desirable places of residence for people of culture that can be found in our suburbs. The proprietors of Washington Heights saw what the Evanston College had done for that place, and have profited by its example. Washington Heights will not only have two of as fine educational institutions as there are in the West, but it already has as convenient and reliable a means of transit from the business centre of the city to its suburban homes as it is possible for any suburban town to have. People who want to make suburban homes begin to see this, and there is perhaps more activity in the purchase and sale of land at Washington Heights than at any other suburban place about the city.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PARKS.

The South Park Commissioners have decided upon the general character of the improvements that they will make this year. The work will consist of the improvement of Pavilion Parkway and the construction of a road which will be continuous from the south end of Grand Boulevard along the west and south lines of the Western Park to the west line of the South Shore Park, thence north along the west line and east along the north line to the lake, and down the lake shore to the southeast corner of the South Shore Park. They also intend to improve the north 100 acres of South Shore Park, the original plan of which is to be changed somewhat in details. The work on the Park streets will be begun at once, and the improvements on the north 100 acres of the South Shore Park will be begun as soon as the details of the plans for them can be worked out to correspond with the changes decided upon.

THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

It cannot be said that there has been much, if any, increase in the activity of real estate business during the past week, but there is unquestionably a feeling of more confidence in regard to the probable increase of values in some quarters. The most speculation at present is in the lands in the western and southwestern suburbs, from the vicinity of Central Park around to Douglas Park, Brighton, Englewood, Washington Heights, and Cornell. Inside of this suburban circle there is a great deal of land being sold out in city lots at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 per lot; but for the higher priced property nearer the city there is less demand.

AUCTION SALES.

Clarke, Layton & Co. sold at public auction, on the premises, on last Thursday, eight lots situated on the Park way, corner of Fifty-first street and Drexel avenue boulevard, at prices ranging from $150 to $200 per front foot.

At the same sale, five lots were sold located on Forty-ninth street and Drexel avenue boulevard. The lots on Forty-ninth street realized $70 per foot, and the Drexel fronts from $145 to $165 per foot. Total amount of the two sales, $104,585.

Elison & Foster sold at public auction on the ground on last Tuesday five lots on Shurtleff avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Three of the lots sold for $1,125 each to Edward Hudson, and one at $1,180 to John Zahrenger, and one at $1,210.

Also on the same day by the same, a house and lot, No. 527 Wentworth avenue; consideration, $2,700.

The same parties sold at public auction, on last Thursday, 8 lots located on Milwaukee avenue, South Jefferson and Barber streets, the prices ranging from $12.50 to $65 per front foot, the total amounting to $6,744.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold a house and lot, No. 161 Thirty-seventh street, at public auction, on last Tuesday; consideration, $5,400. The house was a two-story basement brick.

S. T. Lee sold at public auction, this week, 238 10-12x265 feet, south front, on Madison street, through to Warren avenue; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 93, Block 57, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 7, on Madison street, near Oakley street; consideration, $10,950.

Lot 94, on Madison, near Oakley; consideration, $11,075.

Sub-lot 32, Block 42, Sec. 7; consideration, $100 per foot.

Lot 92, Block 57, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 7; consideration, $109 per foot.

OTHER SALES.

Enos Sioason bought, last week, from Abram Gale, 48x150 feet, east front, on Wabash avenue, near the corner of Madison street, between Peter Page's and Charles Busby's buildings; consideration, $65,000. Mr. Sioason proposes to erect on this property, at once, a five-story and basement marble front for the wholesale trade.

H. J. Goodrich sold Block 8, in Webster's Subdivision, Sec. 34, 38, 14, about one mile west of Cornell, consisting of 6⅔ acres; consideration, $6,666.66. The purchaser was Frank S. Begg. This is at the rate of $1,000 per acre.

The Highland Park Building Company sold last week to John Middleton 11 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 43, 12, situated in Highland Park; consideration, $900 per acre. This Company proposes to hold a celebration on the 4th of July at their new Highland Park Hotel, which is rapidly filling up with regular boarders for the summer. On the 8th of July the Company will give a grand reception at the hotel principally for those interested in real estate.

Olinger & Ballard have just sold 80 acres, being the S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 13, situated on west Twelfth street, fronting east on Central avenue; consideration, $65,000 cash. This property was purchased by a Pittsburgh capitalist, who proposes to improve it at an early day. The same parties also sold 150 feet on Throop street, near Harrison, fronting west; consideration, $18,750.

Also, sold by the same, 10 acres on the the corner Hyman avenue and West Twelfth street; consideration, $22,000. Also, by the same, 24 feet on the corner of Ashland avenue and Fig street; consideration, $1,650.

Near Riverside, a tract of 79½ acres on Desplaines River was bought by same party for Eastern men at $700 per acre; also, 40 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 12, at $275 per acre. These last two sales were influenced by the rapid grading of the route of the Lacon, Hamilton & Eastern Railroad, which runs near these two pieces.

Storrs & Ware sold this week; 20 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, 40, 13, situated on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, about two miles west of Humboldt Park; consideration $22,000.

C. C. Thayer & Co., sold at private sale 18 acres in the Vincennes Road Addition to Washington Heights, within 20 rods of the station; consideration, $800 per acre.

Millard & Decker sold 31 feet on Central Park avenue and Twenty-fifth street; consideration, $975, cash.

E. A. Sumwalt & Co. sold 2 acres at Washington Heights, on the ridge; consideration, $4,000.

The same parties sold 600 feet at South Englewood, situated ½ mile from the depot; consideration, $3,500.

Also, one house and lot on Brook street, near Lake avenue; consideration, $8,750.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, June 28: City property, number of sales, 154; consideration, $654,098. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $51,350. South of city limits, number of sales, 20; consideration, $232,803. West of city limits, number of sales, 9; consideration, $184,760. Total sales, 188; total consideration, $1,123,011.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,874	4,119	8,441	4,231
Wheat, bu	73,190	28,675	81,258	56,316
Corn, bu	176,605	272,280	353,945	432,543
Oats, bu	67,290	30,470	201,927	156,719
Rye, bu	3,910	......	......	1,360
Barley, bu	400	......	1,230	433
Grass seed, lbs	16,820	3,500	7,187	......
Flax seed, lbs	21,500	20,000	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	42,000	4,030	800	6,040
Cured meats, lbs	25,000	125,930	519,079	496,317
Beef, brls	......	......	80	4
Pork, brls	......	......	2,565	2
Lard, lbs	2,800	1,160	231,100	97,000
Tallow, lbs	7,630	6,990	25,500	63,152
Butter, lbs	51,613	37,330	38,510	72,070
Live hogs, No.	16,291	9,254	10,139	8,484
Cattle, No.	3,399	1,335	3,145	2,218
Sheep, No.	625	900	508	......
Hides, lbs	73,660	76,390	59,743	83,320
Highwines, brls	332	395	302	421
Wool, lbs	235,485	173,978	169,197	230,820
Potatoes, bu	3,086	1,828	......	350
Lumber, m feet	5,281	7,577	4,918	2,318
Shingles, m	1,400	2,160	1,990	1,746
Lath, m	150	737	714	292
Salt, brls	2,848	2,010	4,596	684

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,367 bu wheat; 1,631 bu corn; 4,377 bu oats. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 14,366 bu wheat; 9,123 bu corn; 17,117 bu oats; 1,522 bu rye; 3,602 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 206 cars wheat; 354 cars corn; 43 cars oats; 8 cars rye. Total, 611 cars, or 242,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	June 28, 1873.	June 21, 1873.	June 29, 1872.
Flour, brls	42,841	50,728	26,509
Wheat, bu	536,648	451,225	146,945
Corn, bu	1,164,790	1,329,570	1,608,825
Oats, bu	483,627	555,083	269,643
Rye, bu	24,207	22,342	9,247
Barley, bu	2,714	5,800	1,835
Live hogs, No.	65,073	59,424	71,228
Cattle, No.	18,512	19,764	18,030
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	43,180	39,638	22,812
Wheat, bu	382,810	340,348	302,115
Corn, bu	1,297,834	1,322,121	1,413,244
Oats, bu	740,290	727,131	961,843
Rye, bu	52,606	47,606	40,645
Barley, bu	5,181	5,334	6,408
Live hogs, No.	49,444	43,679	51,073
Cattle, No.	14,370	16,096	8,833

The new law in regard to warehouses (see) forbids the delivering of grain on receipts which have not been canceled by the Registrar. The warehousemen have signified their determination to obey *this* section, and it will therefore be necessary, after the 1st of July, for shippers to present their receipts to the Grain Registrar for cancellation before presenting them at the office of the warehouse. Some trouble may be avoided by noting this fact.

THE HOT-CORN CASE.

The following appeared in this (the commercial) column of THE TRIBUNE last Friday morning:

The Committee appointed to examine and report in regard to recent postings of hot corn in this city submitted their report to the Directors of the Board of Trade, who adopted it, and presented it to the full Board. The Committee found that the warehouse men were justified in posting the corn, and censured THE TRIBUNE for having made uncalled-for allegations. This censure was principally directed against the commercial editor, whom the Committee seemed disposed to hold responsible for the whole matter.

Whereupon the *Inter-Ocean* assumes to grow virtuously indignant, and says, in its issue of Saturday:

THE TRIBUNE adds to the disgrace of its position by forcing its commercial editor, in his own columns, to exonerate the management by personally shouldering the blame.

The same paper also professes to be dissatisfied because it was claimed in this column that there was not sufficient reason for posting the corn in the Northwestern Elevator; while we reported, a day or two afterwards, that corn was hot elsewhere.

To all of which the commercial editor of THE TRIBUNE takes the liberty of replying:

He understands his duty to THE TRIBUNE Company and to the public to be to collect and publish all such commercial news as will be, in his judgment, of interest to the public; and to publish the news of each day, with equal freedom, whether it confirm or contradict the news of some previous day. In the performance of this duty he has no right to omit or change anything on the ground that it does not agree with *his* views, or because it may be supposed to hurt his feelings.

Because he holds this to be his duty, he wrote the first quoted paragraph above, not only without orders, but without permission or even intimation from any one. If he remembers rightly, it was written on 'Change a few minutes after the report was read. He wrote it as a short digest of the report, which was more fully given elsewhere; and wrote it just as cheerfully as he would have chronicled the fact that such censure had been passed upon some other person. For the same reason he procured a full copy of the report, and made an abstract of the evidence in the case for publication in THE TRIBUNE; and he takes the liberty of presuming that even the *Inter-Ocean* will not question the fairness of that abstract.

We may add that the present commercial editor of THE TRIBUNE has never received an order or intimation from any member of THE TRIBUNE Company, or any of its officers, during the five and a half years he has occupied the position, that he should take any particular view of any subject in his columns. The Editor-in-Chief has the power to dictate the tone of the commercial column, to order or make changes, to suppress, or add; but he has never done so in a single instance, thus far.

The *Inter-Ocean* asserted wrongfully that the statements of the commercial editor were made on the authority of persons "whose names he could not recall." What he did say to the Committee was that he did not remember the names of all the parties who were stated to be *owners* of the corn shipped from the Northwestern Elevator. The *Inter-Ocean* should at least be fair, in charging others with unfairness.

We do not care to raise the question of personal veracity (which is of little consequence to the public, however much it may affect Mr. Colbert or Mr. Seymour) further than to say that the statements made on 'Change that day (June 20) did, in our opinion, and in that of many others who heard them, warrant our claim that there was no good reason for posting the corn in the Northwestern Elevator; and the circulation of those statements produced a marked rise in corn that day, which was previous to the publication of our article on the subject.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, though a fair business was transacted for a Saturday. There was not much buying for shipment, though considerable freight-room was taken for grain purchased previously; and the reported clearances of grain yesterday were larger. Our receipts to-day were quite liberal.

There was no special activity in any department of the dry goods market, but in both staple and fancy fabrics a fair aggregate of sales was accomplished, and former prices were uniformly well sustained. Standard bleached and brown cottons are attracting considerable attention at the relatively low prices some time since established, and the more popular brands have, at the moment, a slight upward tendency. In the grocery market there was a fair amount of trading for the season, and, if we except sugars, which, notwithstanding the large demand, are still weak and unsettled, the prevalent feeling was rather firmer than at the beginning of the week. A reduction of ⅛c in brown sugars is noted, aside from which the quotations of yesterday were unchanged. The butter market was reasonably active so far as good to choice grades were concerned, but low grades were more or less neglected, and are accumulating. Choice yellow is in light stock, and commands better prices. There was only a moderate movement in cheese, the demand, as for some time past, being mainly of a hand-to-mouth character. The effect upon prices of the continued dullness and the consequent augmentation of stocks, is to weaken them, and quotations were to-day lowered ½@1c all around, or to 11@12c for New York factory, and to 9@10½c for Western do. Coal was inactive and unchanged. Anthracite was reported firm at $9.00, while soft varieties were generally weak. There was an active inquiry for fish, but the volume of sales comparatively was small, owing to limited stocks. The condition of the dried fruit market was much the same as previously noted. In the demand little or no improvement was noticeable, and, if we except prunes, which are firm at fully 1c advance, the general market was weak. Raisins declined another 5c per box, and apples and blackberries were also "off," declining a ½c. No changes worthy of mentioning took place in the hay, hide, and leather markets. Oils were in fair request at steady prices. Prices of paints, colors, tobacco and pig iron were unchanged. The demand for lumber continues fairly active, the trading, as usual, being principally in joists, scantling, fencing, and common stuff. The upper grades and dry lumber remain firm. The only change in prices was for joists 18@24 ft, and square pickets, which were $1.00 lower. At the docks there was only a moderate amount of trading, at the current prices. There was no change in building materials. The demand is fair for the season, and prices are tolerably steady for cement, etc., while brick is weak, being in larger supply. Common are now quoted at $6.50@7.00. Metals, iron, and nails were in moderate demand. The former are quite firm, in sympathy with the Eastern markets, while iron is weak and unsettled. The wool trade is fairly open, and the receipts are also increasing. Sales are made to Eastern parties at the quotations. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits continue in good request and firm. Lemons advanced; now quoted at $17.00@18.00 per box. Berries were also a shade higher. Poultry was dull and easy.

Lake freights were less active, and rather tame at yesterday's rates, at 5c for good corn to Buffalo, 5½@6c for posted corn to do, 6c for wheat to do, 11c for wheat to Kingston or Oswego, and 10½c for corn to do. A total of 5 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, and 80,000 bu oats. Carriers asked ½c advance early; but were subsequently quite willing to accept previous terms.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 88c bid, and 88½c asked per gallon. New York was firm.

Provisions were active and stronger. Mess pork was 25@30c per brl higher, under a good demand, though hogs were quoted 10@15c per 100 lbs lower. The effects of the recent break seemed to have exhausted themselves, with returning confidence, on the part of operators, both here and outside the city. Lard was in some request, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, but held off the market. Meats were wanted to some extent, with little offered, and quotably ⅛c higher on shoulders, and ⅛c on middles. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.30@14.35; do seller August, $14.50@14.55; do seller September, $14.60@14.65; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.10@8.15; do seller August, $8.30@8.35; summer do, $7.50. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; and 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c; English meats, 8¾@8⅞c for short ribs, 8⅞@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7¼c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 650 brls mess pork, cash, at $14.00; 500 brls do, seller July, at $14.20; 500 brls do at $14.20; 2,000 brls do at $14.10; 500 brls do at $14.05; 750 brls do at $14.00; 500 brls do, seller August, at $14.65; 1,000 brls do at $14.60; 500 brls do at $14.55; 1,000 brls do at $14.50; 500 brls do at 14.45; 500 brls do at $14.40; 1,000 brls do, seller August and September, at $14.50; 500 brls do, seller September, at $14.50; 100 tcs lard, seller July, at 8⅛c; 400,000 lbs short ribs, seller August, at 8⅛c; 65 tcs sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 10c; 500 tcs do on private terms.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this port for the week ending June 26, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg June 26	5,494	2,058	1,[illegible]	113,900	607,555
Same week '72	272	2,267	1,714	797,000	1,107,100
Since Nov. 1, '72	304,884	177,334	69,540	38,732,314	154,228,228
Same time '71-72	96,197	164,241	72,515	32,161,051	99,078,335

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 25 bxs, 25 tcs; short rib, — bxs; short clear, 40 bxs; long clear, 36 bxs; long rib, 21 bxs; Stretfords, 65 bxs; Staffordshire, 75 bxs; South Staffordshire, 40 bxs; long hams, 104 bxs; Irish cut, 15 bxs; bacon, 184 bxs; backs, 65 bxs; bellies, 3 bxs; Preston hams, 4 bxs; Scotch buttocks, 27 trcs; beef tongues, 20 brls; Belfast tongues, 4 bxs; beef, 355 brls; tallow, 304 brls; beef hams, 50 bxs; middles, 4,794 pcs; shoulders, 5,501 pcs, 28 casks; rough sides, 10 bxs.

Flour was less active at unchanged rates, the market being very steady, with the demand more for small lots and chiefly from the local trade. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 60 brls winter extras at $7.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.10; 50 brls do $6.00; 600 brls do on private terms; 50 brls (unsound) at $5.00; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 175 brls do at $3.75; 200 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,535 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $8.00, on track, and 20 tons do at $8.00@8.75, delivered. The following was the range of asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.00 @10.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.50
Low to medium	4.62½@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.25
Bran	8.00 @ 8.75

Wheat was fairly active, though the business was transacted by a few persons, at ⅛@½c above the average of prices on Friday, the trading being largely in settlement, or with reference thereto. Cash wheat opened higher, the impression being general that there would be a good demand from the June shorts as well as from shippers; but soon fell off in interest, notwithstanding strong efforts to keep up prices on the part of one or two interested in that direction. At the time when there were willing sellers at $1.20½ for settlement for June, an operator was bidding $1.20⅜ for car loads, but would not take more than three cars from any one man. There are probably a great many privileges out for June, as well as a few shorts, and it is a matter of consequence to keep up prices, though there can be none but artificial reasons why wheat should be worth 3@3½c per bu more now than for delivery on Tuesday. The demand for options for next month was only moderate, and for anything beyond that was almost lifeless. The market was uninfluenced by advices from other points, the dealing being entirely local. Seller July opened at 117¼, advanced to 117⅜, and closed at $1.17⅜. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20½@1.21¼, closing at $1.20¾, with no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts, though they commanded ½c premium at one time in the session. Seller August sold at $1.14@1.14¼, and seller the year was nominal at $1.07@1.07½. No. 1 spring was active, closing at $1.25¼. No. 3 spring was active and steady, closing at $1.10. Rejected spring closed at 93½c. Cash sales were reported of 25,400 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.26; 800 bu do at $1.25½; 1,600 bu do at $1.25; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21¼; 4,800 bu do at $1.21⅛; 1,200 bu do at $1.21; 31,800 bu do at $1.21; 35,600 bu do at $1.20¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.20½; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10½; 10,800 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 14,000 bu do at 93½c; 400 bu winter, by sample, at $1.24½. Total, 133,800 bu.

Corn was quiet and ½c lower, under liberal offering and a light demand. There was very little inquiry for shipment, and none except for new receipts which have not been here long enough to get hot, while the short interest seemed to have filled in pretty well previously, as they were in no hurry to take hold to-day. There was less anxiety expressed with regard to additional posting after the 1st prox., but only because the great mass of operators had settled in their own minds that there will be posting in some houses, and not in others, and think they know pretty well where the loss will fall. Seller July opened at 32⅝c, declined to 32½c, advanced to 32¾c, and closed at 32⅝c. Seller August sold at 37⅛@37⅜c, and seller September at 39¾@39⅞c. Regular No. 2 was almost nominal at 32⅛@33c. New receipts sold at 34@34½c, closing at 34⅛c. Rejected was firmer. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 36⅛c; 6,400 bu do at 36½c; 18,600 bu No. 2 at 34⅝c; 14,400 bu do at 34⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 34⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 34⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 34c; 8,000 bu do at 33⅞c; 5,600 bu do at 33⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 33c; 5,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 32½c; 22,400 bu rejected at 30½c; 3,200 bu do at 30c; 4,000 bu unmerchantable at 24c; [illegible] bu do at 23c. Total, 111,200 bu.

Oats were active and ½c higher under a liberal demand, both for cash lots and options for future delivered, both shippers and speculators operating quite freely. Seller July opened at 28⅞c, advanced to 29⅛c, and closed at 29c. Regular No. 2 sold at 28½@28¾c, closing at the outside with a premium of ⅛c on new receipts. Seller August sold at 28⅝@29⅛c, and seller the year at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 29⅛c; 14,600 bu at 29c; 3,600 bu at 28⅞c; 114,600 bu at 28⅞c; 1,800 bu at 28½c; 3,600 bu rejected at 25⅞c; 12,000 bu do at 25½c. Total, 153,209 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the quotations of yesterday, with a fair demand and very light offerings. Sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 60c, and 1,200 bu by sample at 62c.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged. We quote No. 2 at 48@52c, No. 3 at 36@38c, and rejected at 25@28c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside at the other houses. Sales were limited to 120 bu by sample at 51c.

LUMBER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* says:

Lumbermen tell us that the log crop of Minnesota and Wisconsin is even greater this year than it was last. In 1872 the six Minnesota lumber districts scaled about 400,000,000 feet of logs, and about as much more was produced in the Chippewa, Black, and Wisconsin River districts. It is estimated that it would require 7,500 trains of fifteen cars each, or an hourly train every day in the year, Sunday excepted, to move by rail the immense quantity of lumber which reaches the Mississippi. Add to this that which goes by the lakes, and 50,000 such trains would not suffice. The expense of floating rafts down the river is about 25 cents per thousand feet per 100 miles. Railroad transportation is of course much higher, varying according to the rates of the different roads. The average rate is about $4.00 per thousand feet per 100 miles, or sixteen times the cost of water transportation. Taking one-half the crop, 500,000,000 feet, and one-half the average distance from the mouth of the various rivers in Minnesota and Wisconsin to St. Louis, 335 miles, we would have for rafting, at the figures above mentioned, $420,000 in round numbers. Railway transportation of the same would cost over $6,600,000. The lumber trade of Minnesota is immense; but as this enormous cutting is supposed only to keep pace with the annual growth, this vast preserve may be said to be almost virtually intact. These Mississippi pineries extend from the head-waters of the great River eastward to the Montreal River in Wisconsin, occupying nearly all of Northwestern Minnesota, and part of Northwestern Wisconsin, and covering an area of about 20,000 square miles.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was only a light amount of trading in wheat and corn. The former closed nominal at $1.20⅜@1.20½ seller the month, and sold at $1.17⅝ seller July. Corn was a shade easier, closing at 32⅜@32½c seller July, and 37½@37⅝c seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.71@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were dull and nominal. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.00@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues fair for the season, at about the same range of prices, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $10.50, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $28.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BROOM CORN—Was in fair request and firm. The common grades are plenty, but there is very little good corn to be had. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock-braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@5c; do pale and red, 3@4½c.

BUTTER—Good to choice grades are in light supply and are firmly held at an advance of 1@2c on the prices current a week ago, but other grades remain quiet and unchanged. Local and outside buyers purchased to a fair extent at the annexed range of prices: Strictly choice yellow, 18@21c; medium to good, 15@16c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Prices of goods in this line were without change. Only a moderate demand existed, and the general market was by no means strong. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—Trade was again reported slack, and the weak feeling that has characterized the market for some time past has developed into an actual decline, quotations being lowered ½@1c to-day. We reverse our list as follows: New York factory, 11@12c; Elgin factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COOPERAGE—We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do backed, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in moderate request. Those guaranteed sell at 12½@13c, but a good many of the arrivals are in poor condition and sell for what they will bring. We quote sales of 80 cases candled at 13c; 4,000 doz at 12½c; 2,300 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—Were dull and weak. Many dealers are asking 77@78c for choice live geese, while 75c is bid. The offerings are accumulating. Quotations are as follows: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75@76c; jobbing prices, 80@85c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—There is still a scant supply, and our jobbers find it quite impossible to fill, with any degree of promptness, the liberal orders that are daily received. The following quotations were generally adhered to: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.65@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $7.00; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A dull trade was reported, and the general market continues weak. Raisins declined 5c per box, apples a ½c, and blackberries a ½c per lb. Prunes alone were firm. They are now held at 11½@12c,—an advance of 1c. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 11½@12c; raisins, $2.15@2.25; Zante currants, 6½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 4½@5½c; Southern do, 3½@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9¾@10½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—The market for staple and fancy groceries presented much the same features as on the preceding days of the week. Trade, though by no means active, was fair for the season, and aside from sugars, which continue rather weak, the feeling was fairly firm. We note a ⅛c reduction in brown sugar, and quote as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23¾@24c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21½@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 11¾@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10½@10¾c; extra C, 10½@10¾c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, 9¾@10c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9¾c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; Brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand continues active and the market firm for oranges and lemons, the latter having advanced $1.00 per box. Small fruit was in fair request and a trifle higher. We quote: Lemons, $17.00@18.00 per box. Oranges, $12.50 per box. Apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@4.00 bunch. New apples, 50c@$1.00 per box. Strawberries, 12@30c. Raspberries, black, 15@25c. Gooseberries, 10@12½c. Cherries, 12@17c. Currants, 12½c. Whortleberries, $7.50 per bu. Plums, 15@16c.

HOPS—The demand is still light and only for a bale or so at a time. We quote Western at 25@45c. The New York *Bulletin* gives the following translations concerning the hop prospects in Belgium and Bavaria:

ALOST, May 31.—The cold and rainy weather stops vegetation completely, and the hop-vines make no progress, with plenty of insects already showing themselves. It would be wrong, however, to suppose that any damage has been done beyond remedy. Backwardness is the only real complaint, easily to be mended still by the wished-for change in the weather. In England the same state of affairs seems to be experienced.

NUREMBERG, June 5.—Since the 1st inst. we have the kind of weather we required, and which will soon have the desired effect on the hop-vines.

HAY—Was in better request, and was firm at former prices: We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@15.00; timothy, loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No new features were developed in the hide market. There is an utter absence of activity, and prices are weak and irregular. Following are the nominal rates: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@10¾c; do heavy, 9½@9¾c; part cured, 9@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Iron	4 @ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¾ @ 7	rates
Russia iron	22c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	21c	⅌ lb
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23c	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½	rates

LEATHER—Remains dull at the prices given below, which are the same as have been current for a month past:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 45
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 28
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 25
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand is light, though about up to the average for this time of year. Prices rule steady, and are strong for metals, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 40c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Met with a moderate inquiry at the quoted rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.87½ rates; 8d do, $5.12½; 6d do, $5.37½; 4d do, $5.75; 3d do, $6.37½; 3d do fine, $7.87½; 2d do, $8.12½; clinch, $7.25.

NAVAL STORES—Were unchanged. We repeat quotations: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Prices were steady and unchanged. A moderate amount of trading was done at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote the market quiet and steady at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	12.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 3.75
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3½@4 c

POTATOES—New potatoes are now coming in quite freely, and good to choice lots sell readily at $4.00@5.50 per brl, or $1.50@1.75 per box. Old potatoes were dull and lower, the liberal supply of new having lessened the demand. Sales were reported of 2 cars old peachblows at 80c, and 3 cars at 90c, delivered.

POULTRY—Good-sized spring chickens are salable, but small ones, turkeys, ducks, and old hens are dull. Sales comprise 2 coops large spring at $3.50; 5 coops fair do at $2.50@3.00; 17 coops chickens at $3.50@4.00; small chickens are quotable at $1.75@2.00; turkeys, 10c.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Timothy at $3.00@4.00; clover at $4.75@5.00; Hungarian at 90c; millet at 70@75c. A small sale of timothy was made at $4.00.

SALT—Was in continued good demand and firm, owing to the light stocks. We repeat: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Were meeting with a tolerably fair inquiry at steady and unchanged prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—A fair business was doing at the following prices: Beech, $8.50; maple, 9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair request at the annexed prices: Peas, $1.00@1.50 per bu; string beans, $1.00 per bu; cucumbers, 30@40c per doz; new onions, per brl, $4.00@4.75; Bermuda do, $2.00; radishes, 20@25c; cabbage, 50c@$1.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, $3.00@4.00 per brl; tomatoes, $2.50@2.75 per box. Corn, 20@35c per doz.

WOOL—At the moment the market is quiet, but during the week a fair trade has transpired. Wool is coming in with more freedom, and the market is now fairly open, except for combings, which will probably commence to move in July. Following are the prices current:

Tub, washed, extra medium	47@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	38@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	38@42c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, June 28.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,692	15,534	420
Tuesday	3,510	13,117	545
Wednesday	2,221	8,225	955
Thursday	3,005	7,548	1,714
Friday	3,499	16,291	625
Saturday	1,000	14,000	500
Total	18,927	74,715	4,759
Last week	18,997	58,124	5,159
Week before last	22,287	35,275	4,419
Week ending June 7	20,354	65,364	5,329
Total	80,565	233,478	19,666

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,722	7,616	...
Tuesday	1,521	7,157	224
Wednesday	2,114	9,857	214
Thursday	1,578	9,459	412
Friday	3,145	10,139	508
Total	11,080	44,228	1,358
Last week	14,904	44,259	975

CATTLE—The situation of the cattle market has not changed in any important particular since the date of our last review. The supply of rough half-fattened stock continues overwhelmingly in excess of all legitimate demands and the course of prices continues as steadily downward. So long as our weekly receipts aggregate from 18,000 to 20,000 head, and embrace so large a percentage of thin Texas cattle, and common natives, so long may prices be expected to rule low and unremunerative. With rare exceptions the drovers who have handled the objectionable stock have made no money, while in not a few instances they were obliged to dispose of it at considerably less than first cost in the country, netting a loss of freights, yardage, feed bills, etc. So far as well matured beeves were concerned, a reasonably active demand existed from the opening of the market to the close, and, despite the by no means encouraging tone of advices from the sea-board, the prices current a week ago have been uniformly well sustained, good to choice grades of from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average steadily commanding $5.35@5.75, while extra qualities of heavier average found ready buyers at $5.85@6.12½. Sales at this range, however, were comparatively rare, most of the week's business being transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.50, while by far the larger portion of the sales were at the range of $3.25@5.00. Numerous sales of thin Texans and Cherokees, and inferior natives were disposed of at $2.40@3.00, and there remain in the yards unsold a number of droves for which even these figures could not be realized. There has been very little demand for stock cattle and sales were slow at lower prices than prevailed last week, $3.50@4.50 being the ruling rates. Milch cows are in some request, and sell at fair rates, or at $20.00@40.00, as to quality. Veal calves are still plenty, and dull at $3.00@5.50, the outside quotation for choice light.

To-day the receipts were large for a Saturday, amounting to about 1,000 head, and the feeling was again weak, except for really choice grades. Buyers seemed loth to take hold, and it was a dragging trade throughout. The market closed dull and weak, with between 2,000 and 3,000 left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.85@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@3.25

HOGS—The receipts during the past week have been 74,715, against 58,124 last week, and 35,275 week before last. The market opened dull and lower, the large arrivals of Monday and Tuesday sending prices down to $4.00@4.45,—a decline of 40c as compared with the closing prices of the previous week. The receipts during Wednesday and Thursday proving only about one-half as large as for the preceding two days, sellers were enabled to recover a portion of the decline, prices creeping back to $4.20@4.70, but, under the unexpectedly heavy receipts of yesterday and to-day, the market again broke down, and closes fully 40c lower than last week. The hogs marketed were superior to those of last week, and were noticeably better than in former years at a corresponding period.

To-day a dull, heavy feeling prevailed. The receipts were fully twice as large as had been anticipated, and the market early showed signs of weakness. Buyers, though in good attendance, manifested little interest in the traffic, and prices gradually settled until $4.00@4.50 was reached, at which range they closed weak, with some 10,000 left in the pens unsold. We quote closing prices as follows: Poor to common, $4.00@4.15; medium, $4.20@4.30, and good to choice, $4.35@4.50.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep continues moderate, and, under a steady, fair demand, prices keep well up. Good to choice mutton grades have sold at $4.00@4.75; medium at $3.50@3.75, and poor to common at $3.00@3.25. Comparatively few choice lots have arrived, most of the week's supply answering to the description of common and medium. Lambs sell at $1.50@3.50 per head for poor to choice qualities.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27.

The receipts of lumber were light, and the market was quiet as usual on Saturdays. Prices were without alteration, though rather easy for common cargoes. We quote: Joists and scantling at $9.00@9.50; common boards at $10.00@11.50; good to choice mill run do, $14.50@17.00; selects, $20.00@25.00; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.00. Quite a number of cargoes were left over. Sales were reported as follows: Schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 170 m mixed Norway and white pine at $10.00 for Norway and $15.00 for white pine; cargo schr Hamilton, from Manistee, 132 m ft joists and scantling at $9.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Ludington, $2.25; Muskegon, $2.00; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.50; Pentwater, $2.25; White Lake, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

A fair degree of activity was witnessed at the yards, the movement being mainly in common lumber, which, owing to liberal receipts, is easy. Good dry lumber and choice grades are held steadily at the prices given. Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 ft, and square pickets are lower. We quote:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	48.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @24.00
Common siding	19.00 @21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	30.00 @32.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	25.00 @27.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track	2.12½@ 2.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $30.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

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REMOVED TO

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Near Clark, second floor.

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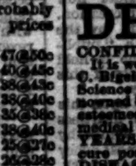

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ILLINOIS COAL-TRADE.

How It Will Be Affected by the New Railroad Law.

Letter from a Chicago Miner and Dealer.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The following communication, which seems to be of much importance, as showing how the new Railroad law will affect the coal business of the State, has been received by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19, 1873.

The Hon. H. D. Cook, President Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: There seems to be so many different versions or constructions of the Railroad law that goes into operation July 1, touching the conditions, powers, requirements, etc., and such an uncertain feeling exists among the business community touching this matter, I therefore, as one of the class who, from present appearances, is to be most seriously affected by its operation, appeal to you, who have made the matter a study, for an opinion that will guide me in this dilemma.

I am engaged in coal mining on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, one hundred miles from Chicago and eighty-two from Rock Island. In 1867-8 the business began to increase and develop to such an extent that the Company could not at all times furnish cars with which to transport the freight, thereby causing considerable trouble among parties interested. This, together, with the delays incident to the business, the officers of the road sought to overcome by inducing the coal operators to purchase cars on which to handle the products of their mines, and made the following proposition: That the coal companies put on cars sufficient to transport their coal, keeping the same in repair without expense to the road, except in case of accident; should perform the entire labor of loading and unloading the same; should make no demand for shortage, that said road would, in addition to the ordinary track or car service, which they proposed to pay, grant certain special rates and privileges, as part compensation for the large investment required.

This proposition we accepted, and accordingly a special freight tariff was made, under which we are now operating, only one change since 1869 having been made. Since this time our business has been conducted on cars neither owned nor controlled by the railroad, and now aggregating nearly 40,000 tons per annum, most of which is handled without expense to the road, except for motive power.

I have recently been notified that from and after July 1 next, my rates to Chicago will be advanced 80c per ton, and to other points in proportion. That thereafter the only drawback or rebate allowed will be the small item of car service. If this matter is enforced my work must close. In them I have individually invested considerably over $100,000, and to close them practically means an abandonment. It has taken years to collect a set of workmen who thoroughly understand and can operate this mine, which, being about 400 feet deep, must be operated daily or water and gases will soon utterly destroy it.

The price of coal at the principal markets of the State will not be advanced by the general increase of rates, because none are entirely dependent upon Illinois coal for a supply; hence it will be impossible for this article to come into market bearing th's extra burden, for if no pro rata rates are to prevail, every mine in Illinois will be affected, for their products must seek markets of large consumption, local demand in no case being yet sufficient to consume the product of even works of small capacity.

This coal interest requires a large association of capital to render it productive, and its development is absolutely necessary to the stimulation of manufacturing enterprises, and I cannot believe that it was the intention of the framers of the law to so seriously embarrass one of the greatest industrial enterprises within the borders of our State.

The construction placed upon this act by the railroads, I understand to be that they have no discretion in the matter; that pro rata rates must apply to all, irrespective of any heretofore existing conditions, which of a necessity, in such case as mine, carry with it a large increase; that while the officers of this road are satisfied with the rates now existing, and which they would be willing to continue—yet, under the version of the law as now rendered, dare not. One thing is certain, the railroads have given the correct interpretation to the law, or they have not; pro rata rates in my case means material advance or it does not. To me, this is of vital importance, to bear this additional burden and go into market in competition with others more favorably located is impossible, for it must not be forgotten that in a contiguous State are large coal fields, and to reach this point but a few miles of transportation in this State is required, and I claim that any act tending to cripple a great industry or bear with great severity upon a public enterprise, is of itself imperative.

I understand a conference is soon to be held by your board with officers of the different railroads of this State, when I hope this matter will be thoroughly canvassed and some statements of the results made public, for I cannot believe that mine is an isolated case, and we look to you who are delegated to interpret and enforce the law's provisions for an expression that will settle and quiet this public uneasiness. I remain, very respectfully, etc.

C. C. MERRICK.

No. 863 Indiana avenue.

From the Springfield Journal, editorial.

THE ILLINOIS COAL BUSINESS.

There is one requirement of the new Railroad law which, if construed strictly, cannot fail, we fear, to have a most depressing effect upon one of the most important interests of the State. We refer to its coal trade. The chief expense of this commodity, owing to its bulky nature, is that of its transportation to market. Illinois is almost underlaid with most valuable coal measures, but except to supply the small local demand for fuel, the numerous shafts which are distantly removed from Chicago could not pay the expense of working them, were it not that the railroads have heretofore allowed special rates for cars employed in such shipment. Were the mines of Springfield, for instance, placed on a pro rata scale, in regard to freights, with those of Wilmington, it would be impossible for the former to ship to Chicago at all. Transportation rates under the new law being according to distance and without discrimination, Wilmington and other favored points will readily command a monopoly of the Chicago coal-trade at prices far below those which the miners of the central portion of the State can afford to sell for; and the money invested in our costly coal shafts, unless there is some relief, must henceforth be like so much dead capital. Their occupation must be confined to supplying merely the local demand, which is already over-supplied. One case of peculiar hardship has just come to our knowledge through the Railroad Commissioners. It is that of the firm of C. C. Merrick, an extensive coal merchant of Chicago. We publish his statement in another place. In this case, and there are others like it, it will be seen, this coal miner owns the cars on which he ships his coal to market under a contract with the Railroad Company; and that he has heretofore been allowed liberal special rates for the transportation. He is now informed that this contract must cease, and that after the 1st of July the rates will be advanced 80 cents per ton to Chicago, and to other points in proportion, a small drawback only being allowed for car service. Mr. Merrick says if he is forced, that his works must close, although he has $100,000 invested in them; and that the investment will be a dead loss to him. This case seems peculiarly hard. The general expectation has been that, under the workings of the new Railroad law, the advanced rates of freight would be made up by an advance in the price of coal. This might be the case were Chicago dependent for its bituminous coal on Illinois, but this is not so. Indiana, a neighboring State, also has immense coal-fields near and accessible to Chicago by a number of lines of railroad, and these are under no such requirements against special rates. The result will be that these foreign roads will take advantage of our restrictions; and Chicago will henceforth obtain its bituminous coal, not from Illinois, but principally from Indiana, only a few of the mines in this State nearest to that city being able to compete with the special contracts of the Indiana roads. But our Railroad Commissioners, as we understand the new law, are powerless to afford any relief. After the 1st of July all special shipping contracts must cease, no matter how seriously this course may affect the great and growing coal interests of our State. We fear the consequences will be most disastrous, and result in wide-spread ruin.

SENATOR CARPENTER ON BACK-PAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think you are entirely correct in your estimate of the value, *as a defense*, of Senator Carpenter's defense of the increased-salary bill. I believe that no opposition has been made to the bill on the ground that Congress had no constitutional authority to fix the amount of compensation. The constitutional right is not denied. The moral right is the thing lacking.

The increased pay was voted by men who, like Mr. Carpenter, are not at all slow to declare themselves the servants of the people, willing at all times to obey the bidding of their masters. The bill was passed in the face of public protest, under the seeming supposition that the people would submit without much opposition to this as they had done to many other obnoxious measures; but it proved "the last straw" upon the patient camel's back, and this most flagrant violation of the sacred trusts confided to our legislators provoked such a scathing denunciation that few men have had the hardihood to attempt a defense of the measure.

No good excuse has been, or can be, made for it, and neither Mr. Carpenter nor any other man need imagine that talk about constitutional authority, cost of living, or amount capable of being earned in other capacities, will suffice to excuse them for an act committed in open defiance of emphatic public protest. The only satisfaction they can offer is to return that which they have taken, and, instead of endeavoring to create merriment at the expense of those who have obeyed the voice of their constituents, "Go and do likewise." VOX POPULI.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

A Train Attacked by Redskins, in Wyoming.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, Wyo. Ter., June 21, 1873.

On the 21st of June, a train of wagons, under charge of Mr. John Lee, was attacked by Indians at Twin Creek, 5 miles from Miner's Delight, Wyoming Territory. The Indians rode down on horseback as the train was passing the creek, and fired a volley into it. The teamsters, under James W. Nenefee, returned the fire, and the Indians moved off beyond the hills. Word was immediately sent to Col. A. G. Brackett, commanding at Camp Stambaugh, who sent out First Lieut. James N. Wheelan, Second Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, and the effective strength of Company B, Second Cavalry, to bring on a fight with the Indians, if possible.

They are very well armed and mounted, and seem determined to make mischief.

Mr. Nenefee tried his best to bring down one of the savages with a rifle-shot, and gave him a close call. It is not at present known to what tribe these savages belong, but they are on the war-path, and clearly intend to make trouble. This is the second attack the Indians have made in this vicinity during the present month, they having stolen four horses from Twin Lake on the 3d inst., near the place where this attack was made.

A Surveying Party's Fight with Sioux in Dakota.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following official letter was received at the Army Headquarters to-day, having been forwarded by Brig.-Gen. Fray, and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DAKOTA TERRITORY, June 19, 1873.

I have the honor to report that the Sioux attacked us again this morning just as the railroad engineers had started on their survey. I sent out my scouts and took two companies—H of the Seventeenth Infantry and C of the Sixth Infantry—to Beaver Dam Creek. The Sioux fought obstinately and held the ridge and rocks west of Beaver Dam until forced to retreat. We have two dead Sioux in our possession, who were scalped and wounded by the scouts, and two more were killed, but were not left with us. Five or six more Sioux were wounded. One or more horses of the Sioux were killed. One of my scouts was wounded, but not seriously. There was no loss on our side.

(Signed) W. C. CARLIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Village Trustees—A Variety of Business Transacted.

At the meeting of Hyde Park Trustees, on Saturday afternoon, the following bills were ordered to be paid:

Charles E. Pope, services as clerk	$125.00
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., blanks	23.40
Parry, Morris & Sulzer, printing	17.00
Chicago Legal News Co., advertising	18.00
Ely, Burnham & Barker, reporting	10.00
John H. Small & Co., stationery	2.00
Beaty & Barker, setting stakes	35.00
Charles La Fleur, rent of pound	35.00
William S. Smith, engineering	1,000.00
Pay-roll on street sprinkling	108.00
Total	$1,373.40

ADJUSTING ACCOUNTS.

The attorney made his special report on the report of the Auditing Committee, and, on his recommendation, it was ordered that the Clerk and Treasurer open and adjust their books and the special accounts, according to the report of said Committee, and make such entries as will correct the errors caused by the report made by the County Treasurer.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED.

It was ordered that a sidewalk be constructed by the owners of property, before Aug. 1, on the south side of Seventy-fifth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to the Michigan Southern Railroad; that Ninety-fifth street be opened from Hyde Park avenue to the Calumet River, 100 feet wide, and that Michigan and Hyde Park avenues be repaired.

SUBDIVISIONS APPROVED.

A. J. Averill's Sub. of S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ S, 38, 14. George S. Bowen's Sub. of N. ½ N. ½ S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ 38, 14. Scott's Sub. of Lot 7, of Block 1, of Sattonstall & Russell's Sub. of N. ½ N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ 3, 38, 14.

The Committee decline to approve Purple & Thomas' Subdivision, having received evidence that they are not the legal owners, nor in possession of the premises.

SALOON LICENSES.

It was ordered that all licenses now issued be extended to the end of the fiscal year, Aug. 15, on the filing of new bonds, to be approved by the President of the Board. President Cady announced that he may be found hereafter in the city at the office of the Republic Life Insurance Company, LaSalle street.

A license as sewer-builder was granted to Robert Craig.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Waldron made report of the state of the Treasury, and of the indebtedness of certain special funds to the general town fund, and on his recommendation, the attorney was directed to prepare ordinances for special assessments to refund from—

Hyde Park avenue and South Chicago avenue	$8,000
Seventy-first street drain	3,000
Michigan avenue improvement	4,000
Washington avenue drain	2,000
Total	$17,000

WATER WORKS.

The Water Commissioners, through Paul Cornell, made a lengthy report of six month's operations. They had decided that only iron pipes can sustain the pressure required for fire purposes, and that it was impracticable to lay water pipes by special assessment, payable at once in cash, but that it could be done if by, the issue of twenty-year 7 per cent bonds, such payments could be made in installments from year to year. Responsible parties would contract to receive bonds in payment, and would construct the pumping works on the lake shore, connect them with a filter-crib 1,000 feet out in the lake, and with ten miles of supply-pipes and fire hydrants; to begin work in ten days, and complete it by 1st of January next. It was

Ordered, That the Water Commissioners procure such contracts and report a proper system, and report the same to the Trustees for their consideration.

Also, that the Attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance for the issue of $175,000 in twenty-year bonds, to be retired by special assessment to be provided as soon as a proper law can be passed to legalize the payment of same in installments.

SHIP CANAL TO GRAND CROSSING.

On the petition of Garrett W. Remsen, of the Hall Manufacturing Company, at Grand Crossing, for more efficient and reliable drainage to their lands, and his proposal to excavate one mile of ship canal to aid in bringing the lake level up to the village of Cornell, for the privilege of using the excavated dirt for filling up lands, it was resolved to recommit the matter to him to report at next meeting a concerted plan and proposals to finish the excavation from South Chicago to Cornell.

The Board then adjourned.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held, on Sunday morning, by Justice Horne, of Hyde Park, acting as Coroner, on the body of an unknown man found drowned on the South Shore Subdivision, near Seventy-fifth street. The remains were taken to Oakwood Cemetery.

ELKHART, IND.

ELKHART, Ind., June 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Farmers will soon begin cutting wheat in this vicinity.

Preparations are making for a firemen's tournament at this place on the Fourth.

F. B. Pratt has eight new buildings in progress of erection here, and will soon put some more on the way.

Work on the new paper-mill is going on quite rapidly.

The editor of the *Herald of Truth*, J. F. Funk, is traveling through the Western States with a deputation of Russian Mennonites, looking up a location to colonize. There are in all nineteen of them. As yet no reports have been received of their having decided on any place.

Balcony Block and the new school-building are nearing completion.

For several days past, hay has been brought into town in abundance; it sells at $10 per ton. On account of the drought, there was not such a good crop as usual.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

A Conference of New-Yorkers.

From the New York Tribune, June 27.

A number of Liberal Republicans gathered, yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in response to an invitation signed by Gen. John Cochrane, the Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn, the Hon. B. F. Manierre, Mayor Flower, of Watertown, and others, to meet and have an informal consultation relative to the future course of the Liberal Republican party in this State. There were present nearly 100 representatives from all sections of the State. The following are the names of those present:

F. A. Conkling, New York; T. E. Stewart, New York; J. B. Work, New York; D. L. B. Sheldon, New York; James M. Boyd, New York; W. W. Goodrich, Brooklyn; George P. Eagan, New Jersey; John Swinburne, Albany; Benjamin Field, Orleans; Charles H. Sherrill, Allegheny; S. C. Cleveland, Yates; F. B. Smith, Yates; J. R. Allaben, Kings; Charles G. Summers, Kings; Cyrus Swann, Dutchess; M. L. Pilkins, Albany; C. N. Goddard, Kings; Rufus Andrews, New York; B. K. Payne, Suffolk; S. K. Glassen, New York; L. C. Platt, Westchester; A. Bellows, Kings; G. W. Palmer, New York; Henry Cumings, New York; G. C. Dean, Richmond; Rufus S. Scott, Kings; C. P. Shaw, New York; G. W. Flower, Jefferson; L. N. Peck, Kings; D. H. Gercke, New York; Joseph Reeves, Kings; J. B. Swain, Westchester; Jas. J. Rodgers, Kings; J. B. Carpenter, Dutchess; R. W. De Groot, New York; William Atkinson, New York; G. H. Mackay, New York; C. H. S. Williams, Dutchess; J. G. Wilkie, Orange; J. O. Whitehouse, Dutchess; W. H. Gale, Kings; A. M. Adsit, New York; W. W. Rockwell, Warren; E. B. Taggart, Jefferson; W. J. Hilton, Albany; Charles Lamont, Orange; Albert Smith, Kings; James Haggerty, New York; H. N. Twombly, New York; Prof. T. Glanbenskloo, New York; M. Ellinger, New York; Frank Abbott, Orange; Benjamin Haskell, Kings; Ira O. Miller, New York; E. S. Sanderson, Kings; B. F. Jones, Broome; S. C. Taber, Chemung; John Cashow, Kings; D. L. Crane, Rockland; A. M. Bliss, Kings; R. B. Lansing, Kings; W. D. Mable, Kings; Augustus Sever, Kings; John Cochrane, New York; A. B. Dodge, New York; A. W. Wilkinson, Onondaga; H. M. Morehead, Orange; William F. Ashmun, New York; D. G. Hardy, Kings; W. W. Niles, New York; Grinnell Burt, Orange; Gen. J. A. Foster, New York; R. L. Darragh, New York; A. B. Merlett, Kings; Jas. R. Sweeney, Jefferson; the Rev. C. B. Ray, New York.

The meeting was called to order and Col. F. A. Conkling chosen Chairman, and Alfred W. Wilkinson, Secretary. Telegrams were read from the Hon. Mr. Loughrane, of Kingston, and others. Letters were read from W. G. Scudder, of Trenton, N. J., and Judge George G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, indorsing the object of the meeting and regretting their inability to be present. The debate was begun by Gen. John Cochrane, who offered a series of general propositions, with the avowed purpose of eliciting discussion.

The Hon. W. W. Goodrich was in favor of a fusion of all the elements opposed to the Grant Republican party. Gen. James B. Swayne moved, as an amendment to the propositions of Gen. Cochrane, that a committee of five, with Gen. Cochrane as Chairman, should be appointed by the Chair, to which all resolutions should be referred, and that the committee should report at an adjourned meeting to be held in the evening. The Hon. Benjamin Field moved to amend by increasing the number of members of the Committee to 13. Carried. The Hon. C. P. Shaw then offered the following resolutions as an amendment:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, with power to add to their numbers in their discretion from the great political party which united with the Liberal Republicans in the support of Horace Greeley and the principles of the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That such committee, when organized, be instructed to issue invitations to such persons as it may deem proper to confer with as to the political action that may be requisite.

S. C. Taber opposed these resolutions, and finally offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Liberal Republicans here assembled to-day, that the subject of calling a State Convention should be referred to the Liberal Republican State Committee appointed at Syracuse last fall, with the suggestion from us that we deem it wise and proper that such a Convention be called and held at as early a day as practicable.

Prof. Theodore G. Glaubenskloe opposed the resolutions of Mr. Shaw and strongly advocated that of Mr. Taber. He was in favor of the Liberal Republican element keeping clear and distinct from other organizations, standing on the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, and offering a refuge to all opposed to the corruption in the Republican party.

The Hon. Thomas E. Stewart agreed with the preceding speaker, and fully indorsed his views. J. B. Wolf was in favor of the principles set forth in the Cincinnati platform. The Hon. H. N. Twombly was also in favor of Mr. Taber's resolution, and opposed to that of Mr. Shaw. Finally, Messrs. Cochrane, Swayne, and Shaw withdrew their resolutions, leaving that of Mr. Taber the only one before the meeting. It was taken up and passed unanimously.

The Hon. J. O. Whitehouse, M. C., from the Dutchess District, was in favor of holding out the olive branch to all who were opposed to the corruption now prevailing in the Republican party. He declared that there was only one party in his district, and that was composed of Liberals. Ex-Mayor George W. Fowler, of Watertown, was in favor of sustaining the organization, and keeping on in the course so well begun. He was followed by Messrs. Jones, Miller, Burt, and Williams.

Gen. John Cochrane spoke in part as follows:

We forsook the Grant Republican Administration that was rotten. Shall we now return to it? The Democratic party was induced to accept the platform we adopted. Shall we now forsake it? We saw and proclaimed the evils of party government. Shall we now, falling into partisan measures, renew the very evils of which we complained? Let us abide by our principles—principles approved by the recent most deplorable experience in public affairs—principles embalmed with the memory and sanctified by the martyrdom of Horace Greeley. We were defeated, but our cause survives. What then is the lesson of duty? To create events exceeds the power of man. His best wisdom is to follow them. Events are busy dissolving the decayed parties of the past. We joyfully acquiesce. Events are no less busy with the formation of the parties of the future. Let us await their work. Foreseeing the necessities of government, we announced the principles which necessarily underlie events. The heritage of events must, therefore, as necessarily be ours—ours in the great Liberal party which they are actively and surely producing.

Gen. Cochrane offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and we recommend their practical support to all of kindred political opinions, regardless of anterior political affinities.

The meeting then adjourned. The members of the State Committee present held an informal conference after the adjournment, and consulted relative to the time and place for holding a meeting. As a number of the members of the Committee were not present, it was deemed best not to settle the matter until they were consulted. The time and place for holding the meeting of the Committee will be duly announced by the Secretary.

The Vienna Commission.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

We have interviewed Maj. G. S. Blodgett, our returned Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, with the following results:

Maj. Blodgett is entirely clear in the belief that Gen. Van Buren has not been guilty of any corruption or dishonesty, and that the worst charges that can be sustained against him are lack of executive ability and injudicious selection of his assistants.

He believes that "Gen." Meyer (where this individual got the title of General, Major Blodgett could not learn, nor much of anything to his credit) had been "on the make;" had sold restaurant permits and building contracts, and that he was an altogether unsuitable person for the responsible place he was in. He remains at Vienna, as does Gen. Van Buren, and the last Maj. Blodgett saw of them they were walking, arm in arm, to the Exposition building. He thinks the selection, for another assistant, of Stiasna, an Austrian, who came to this country, and who has no such character or standing in his native country that he could be recognized by the authorities there, a tremendous blunder. He thinks there was altogether too much of such bad management, throughout.

He believes Mr. John Jay, the United States Minister to Austria, to be at the bottom of the row; that he is a man who will ruin when he cannot rule, and that in procuring the suspension of the entire Commission in consequence of the misconduct of two or three of its members, and in the unnecessary publicity given to the affair, Mr. Jay's course was extremely injudicious, and has had the effect to bring deep and unnecessary disgrace on the American name in Europe.

No charges were ever brought against Maj. Blodgett. He did not arrive at Vienna till a day or two before the explosion, and was acquitted by all of any possible complicity with the irregularities or malfeasance charged against others. Unwilling to stay, however, to be pointed at with suspicion as a member of the suspended Commission, and immensely disgusted with the whole business, he resigned and came home.

In labor-saving machinery and useful articles, he believes the American department will present, after all, a highly creditable show, and one that will be surpassed by no other nation, though the American display will fall far short of what it might and ought to have been.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Threatening to Pull the Nose of a North Carolina Judge.

From the Winston (N. C.) Sentinel.

A scene occurred at Stokes Court on Tuesday evening of the first week of court that was not put down on the bills.

At the fall term, 1872, of Stokes Superior Court, a negro man insulted W. D. McGill, and sought shelter in the court-house, where McGill followed him, and gave him a beating in the presence of the Judge, and was fined $100 for contempt of court. McGill was indicted for an assault in the same, and was fined $50 last week by His Honor Judge Cloud. After having been punished by a severe fine for contempt once, McGill was incensed at the heavy fine imposed on him the second time, and concluded that he would give His Honor just cause to go for him in regular heathen Chinese style, and on Tuesday evening, during the sitting of the Court, he walked up to the stand and took a seat by the side of Judge Cloud, and leaned over and spoke in a low tone to him and said: "If you were not an old man I'd pull your nose, you d—d old scoundrel." The Judge, who was expecting a friendly message, was taken back at what he heard, and, thinking he might have misunderstood him, asked him what he said, and McGill repeated it. The Judge then called lustily for the Sheriff to come and arrest him, and take him away, saying he was drunk, and had threatened to pull the Court's nose. McGill very coolly got up and spoke to the persons in Court, and said it was untrue that he was drunk, but he did tell "that old rascal (pointing to Cloud) that he would pull his nose."

The Sheriff by this time had reached the scene of action when the Judge ordered him to carry McGill to jail, and keep him there sixty days. As McGill descended the stand, he turned to Cloud and said: "You nor any of your party are honest, whereupon the Judge repeated his order of sixty days in jail. By this time the Sheriff was descending the stairs leading out of the court-room, and McGill fired back at the Judge and said: "I'll get even with you and your party yet, you d—d old scoundrel." The Judge then had McGill brought back, and examined the statute to see what was the extent of his power to punish in the case, and finally ordered the Sheriff to confine McGill in jail for thirty days, fined him $250, and to remain in jail until the fine was paid, and to give bond in the sum of $1,000, with good security, to keep the peace with all the citizens of the State. The Sheriff, with a guard, then started to Jail with the prisoner, and, when they arrived at Taylor's Hotel, where a negro was holding McGill's horse, he pulled out a pistol and told them to stand back, that he did not intend to go to Jail, and called to the negro to bring him his horse. As the Sheriff nor any of his guard were armed, and knowing McGill to be a desperate man, they concluded that it would be an unhealthy business to attempt to stop him, and he mounted his horse and rode slowly out of town.

We were present in the Court-House and witnessed the whole scene, and the above is a plain statement of the whole affair, without comment.

We learn that the Judge had a bill brought against Sheriff Gentry for allowing the escape, and that the trial of the case has been removed to this county.

The Chinese Alarmed.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

For several days past a placard has been posted in various parts of the city announcing the Caledonian picnic across the bay. The placard is illuminated by the figure of an immense Scotchman in full dress in the act of bearing a rock about the size of a watermelon. This placard has caused considerable consternation among the Chinese, who believe it to be a call for the organization of "A United Order of Cobble-stone throwers," whose object shall be to pelt the Chinese. The Six Companies are preparing a placard in their own language, which will allay the apprehensions of the Chinamen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE MATCH FACTORY FOR SALE, OR EXchange for property in or about Chicago. Will pay $10,000 or $15,000 per year. Inquire of JOHN C. LONG, Room 16, 161 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A NO. 1 GROCERY STORE, FRESH STOCK, AND a good established trade for sale; rent low. Inquire of NOCKIN & REICKARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

A NEW BRICK BOARDING HOUSE, WITH lease and good will, for sale cheap for cash only. Furniture, beds, and bedding all new; 19 rooms; 30 boarders; good location; near Field, Leiter & Co.'s dry goods store. Inquire at northeast corner Burnside and Twentieth-sts.

A WELL-LOCATED RETAIL GROCERY IN South Division for sale, doing a business of about $15,000 per annum, with lease and good will; capital required, $1,500 to $3,000. Part on time. Call at 110 South Clark-st. from 12 to 2 p. m. W. B. BURBANK.

A FINE WATER POWER MACHINE SHOP AND foundry, in one of the finest manufacturing cities in Wisconsin, for sale, cheap. For particulars apply at 223 Fulton-st., corner of Sangamon.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED, PAYING, BILLIARD and sample-room, South Side, for sale; $350 cash, balance easy monthly payments. J. E. KIMBALL, 128 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVELY RETAIL; no paints, etc.; sales 1872, $26,000 cash; in a city of 40,000 inhabitants; price, $10,000. Address E. KEMPER, Dayton, O.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE IN GOOD LOCAtion; can take 40 boarders; present owner will board out value of furniture and fixtures; Americans preferred. Apply at 183 East Eighteenth-st.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

ONLY $450 WILL BUY A SALOON IN THE BEST location on West Madison-st. NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

SALOON, NO. 173 CLARK-ST., NEAR THE CORNER of Monroe, in basement, lease, and fixtures for sale.

THE FINEST CIGAR STORE IN THE CITY, NO. 173 West Madison-st., for sale. Call between 10 and 12 a. m.

THE BEST PAYING LEGITIMATE MANUFACturing business in Chicago for sale. Apply to BRADLEY, 28 Exchange-place.

THE BEST LOCATED SASH AND DOOR FACtory in the city for sale. Good power and cheap rent. Address B 39, Tribune office.

THE FINEST CIGAR STORE IN THE CITY FOR sale. No. 173 West Madison-st.; good location. Call between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $5,000 TO JOIN another with equal amount to establish a wholesale business in Chicago wherein the profits are large; to be commenced September next. None but experienced business men need reply, with name in full; references exchanged. Address W. K., care P. O. Box 197, Bloomington, Ill.

$1,000 PART CASH, WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a well-established cash business, paying $400 per month. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

17 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—THOSE WISHING A pleasant boarding place, with good table, at $6 per week, will find accommodations.

70 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class rooms; first-class table; $4 to $5.50 per week.

114 AND 118 WEST MADISON-ST., JOHNSTONE House—Pleasant rooms; everything first-class. Terms, $3 per day; table board $5 per week.

216 FULTON-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board; all modern improvements.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PERSONS DESIRING board can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and first-class table. One block from Jefferson Park.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—first-class board, with rooms, $4.00 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

163 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed front rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen; also day board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., BEtween the church and Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice cheerful family hotel, excellent table, every modern improvement, and prices below any other house in the city; single rooms, $6 per week.

1310 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 7 HAWLEY Building, have in hand to loan for 3 years, on city real estate, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, and $1,000. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., 9 to 12, 2 to 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 1.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOOD BUSINESS PAPER or city mortgages. R. B. HINMAN, Attorney at Law, Room 41 Major Block.

WE CAN MAKE LOANS IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $25,000 on city property, having ample land security. We have one sum of $18,000, another sum of $25,000; also one of $6,000. Interest 10 per cent with low commissions. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN RETAIL STORE OF FIELD, LEITER & Co., Madison-st., a gold bracelet, on Thursday, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

$10 REWARD—LOST ON STATE-ST., SATURDAY night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a heavy gold pencil and pen combined, with following initials: W. C. to J. B. Return to 1583 State-st., or address J B, stating where can be found.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs; tuning and repairing promptly attended to. WILLIAM R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYments, 3 new houses, 9 rooms each, on West Taylor-st., near Western-av. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO NEW AND WELL FURnished cottages pleasantly located, containing 6 and 9 rooms, with water, barn, and all necessary conveniences. Apply at the place, 513 Second-st. Mr. RABEY.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL BUSIness building on Lake-st., 40x165 feet, 4 stories and basement, built upon a valuable leasehold of 20 years, at the expiration of which time owner of lot pays for building. Now paying 20 per cent above ground rent and taxes. Apply at 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOT ON northeast corner of Jefferson and Dekoven-sts. Inquire at No. 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE RESIDENCE lot, 40 feet front by 111 deep, more or less, to an alley. Apply to owner, 102 Milwaukee-av. No real estate agents need apply.

FOR SALE—$400, $450 AND $600—EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; high grounds; title perfect. Call and get full particulars. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS THIRTY-FIRST AND BUDdan-sts., Shurtleff-av., Lyman and Hoyne-sts. Cheap and easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 189 West Madison-st.: 40 acres adjoining Central Park, between Harrison and Jackson-sts., in six blocks; can be sold at prices that will make big money to the purchaser, to subdivide. This property has never been offered for sale before. The owner being desirous of visiting Europe, will sell at a great bargain, if a sale can be made at once. Call and look at plat.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 900 WEST MONROE-ST.; house 79 Honore-st.; house 110 Loomis-st. Immediate possession given. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—3-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, WITH 3 or 4 lots, on Central Park-av., within five minutes' walk of depot, and near N. W. car shops, suitable for boarders. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., FINE HOUSE WITH large lot, in one of the most desirable blocks on this avenue, house 14 or 15 rooms, handsomely finished, and very attractive. Location, terms, etc., on application to FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED—STATE AND TWENTYeighth-sts., 2-story, east front, $6,500.
Indiana-av., 2-story house, corner, 50-foot lot, $10,000.
Prairie-av., 1269, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $6,000.
Michigan-av., 542, marble front, easy terms, $15,000.
Wabash-av., 899, 3-story, French roof, 14 rooms, brick barn, etc., will be sold cheap. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE—CALUMET-AV., 50 FEET east front, Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., fronting east.
Indiana-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-third-st., splendid trees, shrubbery, &c.
Prairie-av., 50 feet, near Twentieth-st.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON 9 YEARS' TIME, 25-FOOT LOTS, on Walnut-st., 2 blocks east of Central Park, at $1,000 each: Terms, $100 cash, $100 annually until paid for, at 8 per cent. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE ON KENdall-st., lake water, $1,000 cash, balance monthly. C. H. WHITTLESEY & CO., Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE AND 20-FOOT LOT, Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., $5,500.
25 feet West Jackson-st., west of railroad, per foot $33.
25 feet on Lincoln-av., 2 blocks from Lincoln Park. $72.
5 lots near Forty-ninth and Bissell-sts., $28.
100x146 at Lawndale, near Ogden-av., $22.
T. B. BROWN, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE AND lot, 5 rooms, all complete, on line of stage and horse-cars, $2,200; $200 down and $25 per month until paid for. C. W. DEAN, 123 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON LAKE-ST. AT new Car-Works, only $25 per foot; $100 cash, balance long time. C. W. DEAN, 123 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON HALSTED, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also on Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down, balance 5 years at 6 per cent. Apply to owner. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 103 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12-ROOM FRAME house, barn, lot 26x126 to 20 feet paved alley, on Wabash-av.; convenient to business; value, $20,000; no incumbrance; will take 2 good houses in exchange. STANLEY, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE-LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad, north of Cornell; also two or three blocks on Cottage Grove-av., near Sixty-fourth-st.; also five acres between Blue Island-av. and the boulevard, fronting on each; also a large amount of other property, which we will sell at less than auction-prices and on same terms. Apply to W. H. HOYT, northwest cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—LOT 25X100, ON INDIana-st., northeast corner Diller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 12 rooms, and lot 24x177, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50X165 FT. ON Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., west front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x152 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, prices from $10 to $16 per foot according to location.

Two or three corners at $12 per foot, which are special bargains.

A large number of these lots have been sold and the present demand indicates a speedy advance. Excellent school and church facilities, first-class society, rapid and frequent communication with the city, cheap fares and splendid building sites.

One of the shortest and clearest titles in the county—a very important feature.

For printed abstract of lot apply to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A beautiful house just painted and papered, with two acres of land, near the depot. A splendid chance to purchase or rent. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 278 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY, IMPROVED and unimproved, in Hyde Park; also, choice acre tracts. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—4 2-STORY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUtiful new house with fine grounds, at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $60 per month; no such bargain in Evanston. Also 4 houses and two cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,700 to $3,200; rent from $15 to $25 per month. Call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. Horse and buggy to show property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHEAP COTTAGES to sell or rent at Hinsdale. Call from 9 to 1, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR SHOPS and Central Park; owner lives East, and wants to close out the block; long time given, and prices very low. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of houses and lots in Evanston. I have two houses, pleasantly located, that I will sell for a $500 payment and $1,000 annually, interest at 8 per cent. Also, lots in West Evanston, 50x170; price, $250, on monthly payments of $10 each, interest at 8 per cent. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, one-half mile from Hobart depot on Fort Wayne Railroad, from Chicago 32 miles; price with crops $525, cash $150, balance $12 per month; no agency business; office days Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR CENTRAL Park and new car works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at low prices, and on easy terms; monthly payments, if desired. Free ride to the premises. S. W. KROFF & CO., 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING house with 150 feet of ground, in Ravenswood, 8 rooms, abundance of closets, furnace, hard and soft water, fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, at Delavan, Tazewell County, Ill., land of best quality, and terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 49 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE TO FORTY ACRES FOR SUBDIvision; must be a great bargain; will pay all cash. Will notice only replies that give location and price. Address W 24, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS private boarding-school on the Mississippi River, near Keokuk, if taken soon. Highest reference. A rare bargain. Address Dr. J. M. ANDERSON, Montrose, Ia.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

SHORT-HAND WRITING—A NEW CLASS IN this art will be organized in the Metropolitan College, 109 Madison-st., on Wednesday evening, July 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST, OR who are indebted to the undersigned, formerly at No. 39 South Halsted-st., will find me at 70 South Canal-st., with Mr. C. Eaton. JOEL P. KIAH.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COPARTNERship and other accounts examined and adjusted. Address W 71, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 524 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, OLD NEWSPAPERS pamphlets, writing paper, blank books, old books metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 290 Fifth-av. near Van Buren-st.

MR. E. HAUSEN, ORNAMENTAL HAIRWORKer, bracelets, brooches, necklaces, watchguards, rings, &c., in every variety and at moderate prices. Specimens can be seen at 209 Church-st., between North-av. and Lincoln-st. All orders promptly attended to.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE ON SECOND-ST., BEtween Lincoln and Robey. Cheap to good tenant. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NICE TENEMENT OF 5 OR 6 NICE rooms on second floor, on Halsted-st., near Madison; brick building; cheap to a good party till 1st of May. Inquire in store, No. 93 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE WITH HOT and cold water, marble mantels, and in nice order. No. 276 West Randolph. Inquire of L. F. ROBINSON, No. 22 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE BEAUtiful homes corner Twelfth-st. and Indiana-av., 14 rooms, all modern improvements; lake view, only 10 minutes' walk from Post-Office. Call at house. S. WHITTIE.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, FIT FOR A FIRST-class boarding-house, 3 stories and a basement. Inquire at 124 North Halsted-st., bet. Hubbard and Kinzie.

TO RENT—A NICE 4-ROOM COTTAGE, CONVENient to horse and steam cars. Apply on the premises No. 29 Hanover-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, 1069 WABASH-AV., complete order; modern improvements; 10 rooms. Inquire at 22 Bryan Block, or 18 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE NEAR LINcoln Park and street cars. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., ONE BLOCK from street cars, 4 new brick houses of 9 rooms and bathroom each, $45 per month; will sell one or more on favorable terms. T. B. BROWN, 147 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 25 JOHNSON-PLACE, 1-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, closets, etc.; only $50 per month. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, 782 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, water, front and back yard; 6 minutes' walk north of Union Park; $25. C. W. DEAN, 123 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE ON CONGRESS-ST., 9 rooms, besides bath-room; will rent to the right parties for $35 per month. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, SINGLE cottage, $20; lower part of double cottage, $14; both six rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, barn, garden, etc.; beautiful place. Call on G. T. CLINE, 75 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at the St. Elmo by the day, week, or month. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suites, with or without board, at No. 226 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month; terms very reasonable, at the St. Julian, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, ENTIRELY NEW, ON SECond floor of 835 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Drexel and Oakwood boulevards, with gas, water, &c. This is decidedly the best location at the South End, for either physician, dentist, or dressmaking, with ample accommodation for a moderate sized family. To be let for 1 or 3 years to a thoroughly reliable person. Apply on the premises or of E. BARBOUR, at Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s, corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH A SMALL family; breakfast and supper if required, at 373 North State-st.

TO RENT—AT 245 WEST MADISON-ST., 2 GOOD rooms, furnished, $15 each per month.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE newly fitted up; all modern improvements; location first-class and central. 43 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS. 333 Wabash-av., near Post-office.

TO RENT—3 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, MODern conveniences, newly calcimined; all en suite or either separately; on first floor, over the Home National Bank, 56, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison; office Room 42. E. J. CLARK, Landlord.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS FOR gentlemen, at 232 Jefferson-st., near VanBuren.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, 984 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, 4 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., and barn; everything first-class; has rented for $30 per month for the last two years; only $22, if taken soon. Also, lower part of same cottage, same number of rooms and all, newly papered, etc., $18. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, 982, up-stairs.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR IN front, 2 rooms, pantry, closet and woodshed (each); rented at $12 to $13 per month to good parties at 321 West Kinzie-st. Apply on premises or at 196 South Halsted-st., cigar-store.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS for gentlemen. Prices to suit times. Location good. Northeast corner Monroe and State-sts., opposite Palmer Hotel.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 69 LAKE-st., corner State, 20x80. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT IN front and side, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business; will be rented low to good tenant. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO., 49 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE OR DESK-room on first floor. Apply to E. R. RYAN & CO., 10 LaSalle-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—BARN—STALLS FOR 12 HORSES AND good carriage room, wash stand, gas, and water. Apply at the barn, rear of 488 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 782 AND 786 COTTAGE Grove-av., in brick block, 20x50 feet each. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, 782 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, 1101 STATE-ST.; ALSO, marble house, southeast cor. Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st., 12 rooms; also a fine residence in Hyde Park. Apply to W. H. HOYT, northwest cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—THE HALF OF A SHOE STORE AT the Union Stock Yards, 1778 Halsted-st., at the Transit House. Call and see the place next week.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for housekeeping, South Side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, H 51, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, WITH ATtachments, for sale, cheap for cash; good as new. Apply Dress-Making Rooms, 276 West Madison-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELGHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark, corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy payments and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine making the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing machine; repairing done; needles, thread, and oil. 39 South Clark-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 236 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE $1,000 TO $2,000 IN HOTEL FURNITURE to trade for horses, carriages, farm or available property. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES OF THE FINEST Cook County suburban property, partly covered with fine timber; only 8 miles from Chicago; situated on a fine ridge; Northern Pacific R. R. surveyed through this property. The cheapest and best thing yet offered. Price, only $150 per acre; $2,500 cash, balance 5 years at 8 per cent. Will exchange for city improved property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE, WITH BRICK basement (finished), high grove lot, 50 feet, east front, on Michigan-av., near Sixty-first-st., being about three blocks from the depot at Englewood. Want cottage and lot east of State-st., and north of Thirty-ninth-st. Will sell cheap and upon easy terms. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS FOR LUMBER. Will pay ¼ cash, $10,000 to $20,000. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights, near Military School, at their cash value, $100 each, for horse and buggy or merchandise. Can give a good trade. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT BARGAINS, SECOND-HAND TOP, OPEN, and business buggies, phaetons, bretts, light and heavy carriages. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

CUSTOMERS FOR LIGHT TOP AND OPEN BUGgies, express and top-grocery wagons (light and heavy); will get bargains the next ten days, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st., whole stock to be closed out.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, HAMBURG CURTAIN rockaway, hung on combination C and elliptic springs, handsomely finished, weight 525 pounds, has been run but a short time. Call at barn rear 679 Wabash-av., between 5 and 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT WABASH AVENUE STABLES, corner Thirteenth-st., two 3-minute roadsters, and two 2¾-minute roadsters.

FOR SALE—A BIG, BLACK, BROOD MARE 7 years old; also 5 year old mare for $65, at 747 West Madison-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near State, has for sale or exchange open and top buggies, business and express wagons, Concords, single and double harness; also, a pair of good black carriage horses; a close carriage, with a pair of horses and harness, cheap.

PHAETON AND PONY CHEAP; HARNESS FOR sale. Apply at 77 Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A BUGGY HORSE—WILL SELL A LOT on Lake-st. at new car works in payment. C. W. DEAN, 123 Clark-st., Room 16.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, from 580 West Adams-st., a dark sorrel horse with star in forehead, and a little knee-sprung. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or any information that may lead to his recovery, which can be left at the above number, or at the office of C. H. CASE, 150 East Washington-st.

STOLEN—ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 27, FROM in front of office 203 South Water-st., Chicago, a dark bay mare, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white about half-way to first joint; round shoe on right fore foot, white strip extends from forehead to nose; black mane and tail; weighs about 950 lbs.; 9 years old; large fool eye, black. Rubber top buggy, black square box, running gear dark; Brown patent wheels; hind axle has been strengthened in centre. Harness new this spring. A liberal reward will be paid. Information may be sent to ELMER WASHBURN, General Superintendent of Police, Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher in a Young Ladies' Seminary, accustomed to traveling, wishes to take charge of a small party of girls to spend the summer on the coast of Maine. Inquire, immediately, of S. D. WARD, Esq., 43 LaSalle-st. Reference, Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN with good references, at B. J. DAVID & BROS', 81 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ACCOUNTANT AND A traveler; German desirable. Address H 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE SAW-MAKERS, ONE ANVIL man, one saw-setter, and one saw-sharpener; work all repairing, and the greater part of it on hand-saws; highest wages and steady employment will be given to No. 1 hands. Apply to S. SHARPLES, saw-maker and repairer, 54 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 ENGINEERS TO RUN STATIONARY engines, 10 carpenters, 1 blacksmith, 500 railroad men for Northwestern Wisconsin, $2.20 and $2.40 per day, free fare; 50 for Illinois. ANGELL & COAKER, 11 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AT Detroit, Mich., for which good wages will be paid. W. G. VINTON, Builder, 171 Cass-st., Detroit.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR CONSTRUCTION TRAIN, and 100 for grading in Michigan, wages $2 per day; free fare; also 500 for grading in Indiana and Ohio; also bridge builders, farm hands and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN. OTHER SITUATIONS furnished in city and country. One man for office, with $300, at 176 State-st., Room 19.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio; no money required for fare. 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER IN THIS city for "Seward's Travels Around the World." MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY and State; something new; everybody buys; don't remain idle and complain of hard times, but call on DOOLITTLE M'F'G CO., 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN IN EVERY TOWN in the Northwest to take charge of a good paying business; liberal inducements given. GRAY & CAMPBELL, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE NICEST LITtle invention in market; is light, sells rapidly, and profits large. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—20 ABLE-BODIED MEN USED TO DIGging, at Gard's brick yard on Ashland-av., little south of Twenty-second-st. Wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per day.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF MEN TO SELL PROF. Henry's non-explosive compound for kerosene oil; sells readily everywhere for 25 and 50 cents a box—cost agents only 8 and 15 cents. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—400 LABORers, $2 per day, company-work; station-work, 18 to 24 cents per yard. No money required for fare or office fee. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., 81 Lind Block. O. V. SHELL, agent.

WANTED—AT THE RELIEF EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 51 and 53 LaSalle-st., 12 laborers for brick yard; Swedes and Norwegians preferred.

WANTED—THIS DAY 100 RAILROAD LABORERS; high wages; free fare, and company work; 15 saw-mill hands. Apply 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN; $2.00 TO $2.25 per day; free fare. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—BOY, OVER 15 YEARS OLD, TO DRAW soda water and do porter's work; must be well recommended. Apply before 10 a. m., at 73 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—WAITERS AT CONDON'S DINING-Room, 42 LaSalle-st. Apply early.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to Call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Rare chance for good active men.

WANTED—A BOY TO ASSIST IN A RESTAURANT; one who can make himself generally useful. Apply 142 Monroe-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD WORKING MEN ONE HOUR'S ride from Chicago. Apply to DAVID LYON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 122 North Wells-st.

WANTED—BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD; steady work; those afraid of work need not apply. 577 Washington-av.

WANTED—SOME GOOD STABLE MEN. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 187 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PORTER, ONE WHO CAN TEND A horse. Wages $15, with board and lodging, per month. Apply at 159 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework, and a nurse girl. 111 Twenty-sixth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A GENteel private boarding-house. Good wages to a competent person. Call Monday at No. 1260 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, 369 Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON in a private family. 83 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR DANISH girl, with good references; need not cook, but must be a good washer and ironer; wages $4 per week. Inquire at No. 1169 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family. Apply at 153 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages liberal. Call early at 47 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress at 44 Sheldon-st. for a family of three, who keep two girls.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 149 WABASH-av., 1 second cook, 4 dining-room girls.

WANTED—10 DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT PEOPLE'S DINING-ROOM, 190 East Monroe-st. Call in forenoon.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD FUR-SEWERS, BY NATHAN EHRLISH, 13 Michigan-st., corner Dearborn.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—THREE CHAMBERMAIDS, SIX PANtry girls, twenty-seven girls for all kinds of housework. Apply at 156 Third-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN THE hair business. Apply at 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES IN THE CITY, and a number for all the States, to sell elegant toilet articles and other goods for ladies; $1 to $3 an hour can be made. MRS. PALMER, Room 3, 25 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, as custom or clothing cutter; one who has had 20 years' experience. Address Post-Office Lock Box 1093, Hudson, Lenawee County, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF steady habits in retail or wholesale hat store, or in a first-class grocery store. Address E W, 997 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work in a private family or cooking in a small family; reference if required. Please call at 6 Norton-st., near Polk.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person, as housekeeper, to wait upon one or more single gentlemen, or widower with small family. Apply at 280½ Warren-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to take care of children, or as nurse for an invalid intending to travel; no objection to go to Colorado; have had long experience, and can give best of references. Address O B, or apply at 197 North LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SMOKE-STACK, NEARLY NEW, 28 feet long, 28 inches in diameter; one stack 40 feet 9 inches long, 28 inches in diameter. Inquire at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSE TENTS, WALL TENTS, HOSpital tents; tents for camping parties; hunting and fishing parties. Young men going west can get outfit at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CASES OF PURE PORT wine for medicinal purposes (diarrhoea and cholera), at $6 per case, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $20,000 to $30,000 cash capital, in a well-established wholesale house; No. 1 security given, and a profit guaranteed. Address W 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL IN a lumber yard doing a large business well-established in a flourishing country town in this State. Address H, care of Kirby, Carpenter & Co., 344 East Water-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $300—TO open a saloon and sample-room. I have all the fixtures. WATSON, 348½ State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A FAST-SELLING ARticle, suitable for either sex; sells readily, at a large profit; men and women are making $10 a day in small towns; some make $20. Send 25 cents for 50 cents sample, or call and investigate. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, THREE ACRES OF ground, to be divided if desired, situated one block south of Division-st. bridge, next to the large tannery, suitable for wood and coal or manufacturing business. Apply at 369 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS, 18 feet, 2¾ and 3-inch shafting with couplings, and Babbit metal pillar blocks for whole; never used; for sale at price of the iron. Address SMITH, 124 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE BOILER AND ENgine, complete, 15 horse power, Ames' manufacture. Inquire of J. M. BURROWS, Room 27, 154 Washington-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER AND TIMBER CHEAP AT SHEPARD'S Yard, North Pier, near Light-House, 180 to 12 long joist. Bills cut to order.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

REMOVAL.
...UNDER'S LOAN OFFICE
REMOVED TO
...Randolph-st.,
Near Clark, second floor.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.
...C. BIGELOW

Dr. Kean,
...South Clark-st., Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

Cuban Emancipation One of the Reforms Proposed by the Spanish Ministry.

Loss of Life and Property by Earthquake in Northern Italy.

The Vienna Exposition Building Badly Damaged by Storm.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 28.—The Irreconcilables threaten to take up arms if the Ministry is formed exclusively of members of the Right. The authorities have made preparations to repress disorder, and have stationed a corps of the Civil Guard around the palace of the Cortes.

The report of the defeat by Gen. Cabrinety of the Carlist forces under the personal command of Don Alfonso is officially confirmed.

The Internationals are losing ground in Catalonia.

The Cure of Santa Cruz still holds as prisoners the Mayor of Viriaton and the correspondent of *Lepass*, and will only release them on condition that France gives up two interned Carlist officers.

Senor Costade has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

Senor Pi y Margall stated in the Cortes yesterday that his programme of policy was unchanged. Notice was given that the Government would present a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and that the same political reforms would be granted the colony as were enjoyed by the people of Spain. The announcement was received with cheers.

The Minister of Marine announced, as a measure of economy, the suppression of the Admiralty and discontinuance of the Mediterranean squadron.

Gen. Nouvillas telegraphs that Castanon's loss in his recent engagement with the Carlists near Pampeluna was 20 killed, 100 wounded, and 100 missing, while that of the rebels was 100 killed and 400 wounded.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 29.—Strong shocks of earthquake were felt in the north of Italy at 5 o'clock this morning. The motion was severe in Venice and Verona, and caused panic. There were several accidents in those cities, but no serious damage done to persons or property. At other points shocks were more violent, and their effect disastrous. A dispatch from Treviso reports that at Feletto, near Coregliano, about thirty-five miles north of Venice, a church was destroyed by the earthquake and thirty-eight persons killed, and in four villages near Vittora, fourteen persons were killed and many injured. Great damage was also done in the town of Ballono, on the River Pire, fifty miles north of Venice.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The latest Mexican dates per steamship Arizona say: President Lerdo has given the most ample guarantees that he would very soon forward to the United States' Government the basis of a treaty in relation to the important undertaking of the Tehuantepec canal and railroad, and the official *Gazette* of Costa Rica publishes a communication addressed to this Government by Gen. Correoso as Minister to Central America, asking if it is willing to join with Columbia and other Republics in begging Spain to leave the Cubans alone. The reply was that, Costa Rica being small, the United States silent on the subject, and Spain now being a Republic, it would be better to wait awhile.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 29.—A violent thunder-storm to-night flooded the Exhibition grounds and did much injury. The American and the German galleries are badly damaged. The roof of the Chicago Restaurant was driven in, and the building and contents ruined.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—An official telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Kauffmann announces that the Capital of Khiva was occupied by the Russian forces on the 10th of June. The Khan of Khiva fled to Yumandow.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 29.—It is rumored that Gen. Jesada has landed on Cuba and taken command of the insurgent forces.

DES MOINES.

An Unwelcome Guest Shot by a Man and His Wife—Anti-Monopolists' State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, June 29.—Nelson Yard and his wife, at Cottage Grove, a suburban portion of DesMoines, shot and instantly killed Jackson Jones, last night, just after dark. Yard fired a shot-gun, the charge entering Jones' body just over the heart. Mrs. Yard fired a revolver, and missed. They allege that Jones committed a rape on Mrs. Yard some months since. The statement is doubted. Yard and his wife have confessed the deed, and are in jail. In his confession, Yard and his wife claim that Jones has been in the habit of going to Yard's house for some time past, and compelling Mrs. Yard to submit to his amorous desires, and forcing submission by the persuasive eloquence of a loaded revolver. Yard and wife have for some time been planning a way to put an end to Jones' visits. Last night, when Jones called, they were ready for him. Yard was no more than six feet from Jones when he killed him, the shot tearing a large hole in the side of his body.

Yard is an intelligent, hard-working carpenter, well respected by all his acquaintances, and generally a law-abiding citizen. Jones has led a rough and dissolute life. The murdered man leaves a wife and one child. A preliminary examination will take place to-morrow. The affair has created some excitement. A majority of the people of the neighborhood sympathise with Yard, and it is probable that they will be discharged if the charges they make in their confession are substantiated on trial.

The Anti-Monopolists have called a State Convention to meet in this city August 13.

MADISON.

Murdered and Placed on a Railroad Track—Suffocated in a Vault—Good Templar Organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—It is supposed that another fiendish murder has been added to the catalogue of crimes. Last night the engineer of the night train west on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, when near Hubbleton Station, discovered a man laying on the track. The distance was so short that the engine could not be stopped, and the man was all torn to pieces. His remains were gathered up and taken to Hubbleton, where he was recognized as a German named Bungard. It was at first supposed that the man had laid down from intoxication, as the smell of whisky was visible on him; but to-day a Coroner's jury has been in session and have brought to light the fact that Bungard left Waterloo in the evening for his home at Hubbleton, perfectly sober, after having had an altercation with a blacksmith. Foot-steps were discovered near the body and traced some thirty feet from where the man lay.

A little daughter of a German named Bishop, aged 2 or 3 years, fell into a privy-vault to-day, and, before assistance could reach her, was suffocated or drowned.

A new Good Templars' lodge, with Charles E. Bross as its presiding officer, was formed here last night, having fifty persons as charter-members, composed almost entirely of business men of this city.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 29.—By the explosion of the boiler of a steam saw-mill a few miles from this city last evening, one of the proprietors, named Robert Wilson, and one of the employes were instantly killed. Several others were wounded. One of them will probably die.

Fires.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29.—Two incendiary fires were kindled simultaneously in the Phenix building on Saturday evening. One was extinguished by the police, but the other, in the fifth [illegible] gained some headway. The fire was con[illegible] upper part, though almost the whole story, [illegible] was drenched with water. [illegible] confined to the upper [illegible] of the great building [illegible]

The total loss will reach $100,000; fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by the heirs of George A. Howard. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $50,000, in foreign companies. The other losses, chiefly by water, are: Remington & Perkins, wholesale millinery goods; Farnum & Sherman; Butler, Brown & Co., leather manufacturers' supplies; J. Richmond Patter; Dennison & Co.; C. G. Cahoony; E. M. Thurston & Co; Boston Shoe Store; Mrs. Handy; Mrs. William A. Howard; and Knights of Pythias. All are insured, mainly in foreign offices. Three firemen were injured. The First Presbyterian Church and Hall, formerly the Academy of Music, were slightly damaged.

CONCORD, N. H., June 29.—A fire this morning destroyed Griffin's carriage manufactory, the North Church and chapel, and several other buildings. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 29, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 p. m.	29.69	72	73	S. W., fresh.	....	Thrtn'g
11:18 a. m.	29.63	71	80	S., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.57	75	74	S., fresh.	....	Thrtn'g
3:53 p. m.	29.56	75	74	S., fresh.	.40	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.52	72	80	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.53	72	80	S. W., fresh.	....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 78.
Minimum thermometer, 64.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—For New England, on Monday, gentle to fresh winds, mostly from the east and south, partly cloudy weather, and areas of generally light rain. For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, fresh to brisk southerly and westerly winds, and generally cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh winds, mostly from the southeast and southwest, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, gentle and fresh winds mostly from the South and West, partly cloudy weather and rain areas. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes, winds veering to westerly and northerly, with clearing weather, except from Lower Michigan to the Ohio Valley, where rain areas are probable.

WEATHER REPORT—SIGNAL SERVICE.

SUNDAY, June 29, 1873—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Breckin'rge	29.76	61	N. W., gentle.	...	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.93	63	S. E., gentle.	...	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.53	72	S. W., fresh.	.40	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.70	78	S. E., fresh.	.13	Light rain.
Davenport	29.54	72	W., fresh.	.54	Clear.
Denver	29.99	81	N. E., gentle.	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.53	69	S. W., fresh.	.30	Clearing.
Duluth	29.49	55	Calm.	1.41	Light rain.
Escanaba	29.39	67	S., gentle.	.18	Light rain.
Keokuk	29.56	72	W., fresh.	.15	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.53	67	W., fresh.	...	Fair.
Marquette	29.46	55	E., gentle.	...	Foggy.
Milwaukee	29.47	72	W., fresh.	.12	Fair.
Omaha	29.78	65	Calm.	.19	Clear.
Pembina	29.50	66	Calm.	...	Clear.
St. Paul	29.48	61	W., gentle.	...	Fair.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., June 29, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cincinnati	6 ft. 3 in.		5 in.
Davenport	10 ft. 6 in.		1 in.
Keokuk	11 ft.		
Louisville	4 ft. 3 in.		1 in.
Marietta	3 ft. 10 in.		
Memphis	20 ft. 6 in.		7 in.
Nashville	9 ft. 2 in.	2 in.	
*New Orleans	3 ft. 1 in.		
Omaha	16 ft. 11 in.	2 ft. 11 in.	
St. Louis	24 ft. 6 in.		

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

An Old Man Cruelly Beaten by Three Roughs—No Provocation Offered—The Victim in a Precarious Condition.

Yesterday morning three young ruffians committed an unprovoked and brutal assault upon an aged German, named August Grauzour, on the lake shore, near the North Pier. Grauzour had gone out in the cool of the early morning to catch a mess of fish. He had just thrown in his line, when three young men came swaggering up. One of them asked him what he was doing there. Without waiting even for a respectful reply, a second said that he had no business there. The old man replied that he had, and intended to remain there. Whereupon, the three men began to abuse him by using the vilest language toward him, and jerking his fish-pole from him and breaking it up. The old man remonstrated with them, but neither his words or his aged and helpless condition seem to have affected any one of the brutal crowd. They seem rather to have incited them to more violent treatment of the old man, for all three finally began to amuse themselves by kicking him with their feet and striking him with their fists upon the body, head, and face. This atrocious treatment might have been kept up until murder had been committed but for the arrival of a rescuer in the person of C. Olander, a letter-carrier. This man did a noble part in persuading the roughs to leave their victim, and walk with him up to Dearborn street. Olander left them there, and, hastening along, met Officer Lyakery, who, when he had heard the story, went in pursuit of the villains who had appeared so prominently in it. He arrested one of them, who gave the name of Ed Flynn. The other two saw the officer approaching, and managed to escape. An express wagon being procured, Grauzour, in an insensible condition, and more dead than alive, was taken to his home, No. 110 Sedgwick street. He remained insensible until noon yesterday, when he partially revived. His condition is regarded as being very precarious. Two of his ribs are broken, and he suffered other internal injuries. His head presents a frightful appearance. It is covered with short gashes and is much swollen. The perpetrators of this most aggravating outrage should be caught, if at all possible, and severely punished.

Prizes Awarded at the Cincinnati Turnfest.

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—At the Turnfest today, at Inwood Park, competition was concluded and the awards made. The first prizes were gold and the second prizes silver medals. For turning, first prize, Wm. Medart, St Louis. Fourteen other prizes were awarded in this department. Other first prizes were: For declamation, H. Rose, Kansas City; for shooting, F. Fender, Cincinnati; for turning by boys, A. Galowski, Milwaukee; for swimming, Karl Ruh, Covington. The weather has been fair during the day. The exercises close at midnight. From six thousand to eight thousand persons are estimated as the number visiting Inwood Park to-day.

The Isle of Shoals Murderer Recaptured.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—Lewis H. Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, was arrested by a farmer in Farmington, N. H., about 30 miles from Alfred, Me. He called at the house of W. P. Tanner and asked for something to eat, saying he had eaten nothing for several days but a few plums and berries which he found in the woods. He was foot-sore and weary. While he was eating supper, Tanner, suspecting his identity, went out and called some neighbors to assist in arresting him. When he returned Wagner had finished eating and had started off into the woods again, but was pursued and captured. He will be taken to Alfred tomorrow.

Plea of Self-Defense.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Last night Squire Thomas L. Smith, of New Albany, admitted to bail, in $10,000, William Thompson, magistrate of Greenville, Ind., under charge of murder in the first degree, having shot and killed Peter Baboldt in a fight, which, it is alleged, the latter brought on, notwithstanding the Coroner's inquest afterwards rendered a verdict of manslaughter. Much feeling is exhibited at the conduct of Squire Smith, who accepted bail under a charge of murder without hearing the evidence.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—J. W. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with a number of officials of the same road, arrived at Springfield, Ill., on Friday evening. The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad will be formally transferred to the control of the Pennsylvania Central Company on July 1. Large additions will be at once made in the equipment of the line, and an extension is to be built from Springfield to Litchfield, giving the former city a competing route to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON.

The Tobacco-Tax—Excess of Receipts Over Estimates.

Report of the Mexican Border Commission—Treasury Programme for July.

Semi-Official Expression Regarding Our Relations with Japan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER'S AMBITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Secretary Richardson returned last night from Massachusetts, and was accompanied by Senator Boutwell. Persons who conversed with them say both of them favor the election of Ben Butler as Governor of Massachusetts, and they are of the opinion that he will be nominated and elected. It is generally understood here that the influence of the Administration will be thrown in favor of Butler.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The *National Republican*, Administration organ will print to-morrow the following editorial, which is understood to have received the joint approval of the State Department and the representatives of Japan at this Government:

The great interest of the United States should be to the preservation of the independence of Japan, but so long as there is in the United States generally such utter indifference as to other countries, the only aid that we can legitimately extend which will be of any service, is the expression of sympathy through the press, and otherwise, in favor of that independence. That independence is even now seriously threatened, not from causes which arise from the Japanese themselves, but from the outside influences which show themselves in the too rapid introduction of new methods of communication, new clothing of different cut and texture, and new improvements of various kinds, which absorb the money of the people and divert the trade of the country. The direct result of this is that the means of procuring these new improvements, and of paying for them are destroyed and exhausted. In fact, Japan has become what she cannot afford to be just now, a debtor nation with a large balance to pay to foreigners to be drawn from the crippled resources of her industries. While the United States should advance all possible moral support, we should at the same time desist from suggestions or advice which will impel Japan too fast in the way of reform, and thereby destroy her capacity to reap the rich harvest which will certainly follow from careful and not too rapid cultivation. We must be patient, and allow the new Government to creep before it begins to walk. At the same time we must discourage other nations in their demands. It is better so far as our own interests are concerned, that Japan should be strong and independent. In that she should be largely indebted to Great Britain and the continent of Europe for vast improvements that her people do not comprehend the use of, and for the payment of which they cannot acquire the means without deranging to its very bottom a long established system which is seemingly adapted to their circumstances. We are not prepared to pay the expenses of a large naval display in the North Pacific, running into the harbor of Japan and cruising along the coast of China as a demonstration of our strength, but the Government can refrain from giving any endorsement to the unusual demands or from acquiescing in the schemes of those of our citizens engaged in commercial enterprises which interfere with the prosperity of this new people, though they may advance the interests of others. In short, we cannot be too careful in our relations with the Japanese, and our first object should be to avoid all appearance of anything like robbery, and impress, so far as we can, the efforts of other nations in the same direction. With clear consciences we can cry, "Hands off, gentlemen," and then, being from all foreign influences, Japan will retain her independence, as well as her partiality for the United States.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

VAN BUREN'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The question has been presented as to what action is to be taken by our Government concerning Gen. Van Buren, ex-Chief Commissioner, at Vienna. It is safe to say that, as the Government has never preferred any charges against him, no action will be taken by it, and it may here be repeated that Gen. Van Buren was suspended the same as other officers are suspended for irregularities or other reasons, and a successor appointed, as the cases where public interests may be better served by such changes. Nothing has appeared to show that Gen. Van Buren is guilty of any dishonorable proceedings, but rather that he did not possess the requisite executive ability to conduct the business entrusted to him, and misplaced confidence in one or more of his subordinates, especially Mr. Meyer, and hence the cause of the irregularities which have had so disastrous an effect on the American features of the Exposition, both morally and in respect to articles contributed.

THE INDIANS—RED CLOUD'S LATEST DEMAND.

A letter from the Red Cloud Agency, dated June 20, says the main object of the visit of the Indian Commission was to induce the Indians to relinquish possession of vast tracts of unceded lands held by them in Nebraska and Wyoming, but it was not deemed advisable to present the subject, the Indians being unfavorable to a discussion of the matter, and therefore the Commission contented themselves with obtaining the removal of the Agency from its present location on the North Platte, thirty miles below Fort Laramie, northward to the White River. The Indians demanded 1,100 stand of arms of the best pattern, with plenty of ammunition. The Commission could only agree to ask the Great Father to issue ten guns to each of the eleven bands of Sioux represented in the Council. Red Cloud wanted a hundred white squaws sent out for his young men. Many white men had married Indian squaws, and afterward left them and their children on the hands of the tribe to be provided for, which did not strike him as the proper thing.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Last year, when the tobacco tax was consolidated at 20 cents, it was thought that the internal revenue receipts from this source for the fiscal year now closing would show a decrease of at least five or six millions as compared with former years, but instead of that amount the figures show that the decrease is only about $800,000.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JULY.

Secretary Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to give notice that during the month of July he will sell $1,000,000 in gold, on the first, second, fourth, and fifth Thursdays each, and $1,500,000 on the third Thursday, and that he will purchase $500,000 of bonds on the third Wednesday of the month. In all, he will sell $5,500,000 in gold, and buy $500,000 of bonds.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The President's proclamation has been prepared to be issued on the 1st of July, announcing the going into effect on that day of the articles, from 18 to 25, inclusive, of the Treaty of Washington, necessary legislation having been adopted on the part of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Legislature of Canada, and Prince Edward's Island on the one side, and by the Congress of the United States on the other.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish will leave Washington to-morrow night for New York.

THE MEXICAN BORDER COMMISSION

has lodged its final report with the State Department. Four hundred cases have been examined, aggregating in amount only $11,000,000, and not $50,000,000, as has been represented.

Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—A dispute occured yesterday afternoon between J. M. Stoddard, proprietor of a hotel in Farmington, Minn., and George Brown, a boarder, which resulted in Stoddard being fatally shot. Brown then went to his room and was followed by the Sheriff, whom Brown threatened to shoot, whereupon the Sheriff drew a revolver and shot Brown dead.

On Wednesday evening last, a German living in Filmore County, Nebraska, went to the house of J. B. Corry and attempted to kill him, but only wounded him in the leg. The next morning the neighbors went to the house of the would-be assassin and found him dead, he having blown his own brains out.

Columbus Ohio Races.

COLUMBUS, O., June 29.—The races for the coming week, beginning on Wednesday, promise to be a success. Horses are coming from this and other States and a large number of fine horses are now here. Special arrangements have been made for carrying visitors on the railroads at reduced rates.

Drowned.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 29.—John Becker, an old resident of Lansing, Iowa, was drowned last night in the Mississippi while bathing. The body has not been recovered.

A Far-Western Tragedy.

From the Denver (Col.) News, June 25.

A horrible tragedy, the particulars of which are given below, occurred near Sidney, on the Union Pacific, last Saturday. Two men, a negro and a white man, entered the house of a Mr. O'Donnell, a section foreman, who lives twelve miles east of Sidney, on the railroad. Mrs. O'Donnell and her children were at home when the men entered. After robbing the house of sundry pieces of jewelry, some money, and other valuables, the villains fired two or three shots at Mrs. O'Donnell, wounding her in one arm and shattering her jaw. The men walked off up the railroad. Mrs. O'Donnell, although severely wounded and weak from the loss of blood, took her baby in her arms and hastened as fast as possible toward her husband, who was at work some four or five miles from the house. But she became faint and delirious, after walking a mile or so, and swooned at the roadside, with her child in her arms. This was about the middle of the afternoon. The baby crawled away from its mother's grasp, and, while playing around upon the sward, all unconscious of the tragic situation, the father, returning from his work, came up, to find his wife bleeding and insensible, and blistering in the sun a mile from home. Upon being removed to the house, the wife recovered sufficiently to relate the circumstances of the affair, and immediately a plan of pursuit was agreed upon. Intelligence of the outrage was sent to Sidney, and a mounted company of about twenty citizens, with a few soldiers, started after the tramps. They were overtaken near Potter's Station, about daylight next morning, and the negro was shot dead and the white man mortally wounded. The former was left to bleach upon the prairie, without the ceremony of a burial, and the white man, who was barely alive, was taken to a house.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Hon. F. C. Capriole, President of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal, and Fred Turner, Esq., are at the Sherman House.

At 7 o'clock last Saturday night, a little boy named August Cantronige, living at No. 250 Fourth avenue, was run over by a horse and wagon, driven by a drunken man named J. G. Morgan, and severely injured. Morgan was locked up at the Armory.

There will be a very important meeting of the Chicago Medical Society this evening at the office of Dr. Dyas. Changes in the plan of organization initiated at a previous meeting will be completed.

The dead body of an unknown man was found on the lake shore, near Seventy-second street, in the Town of Hyde Park, yesterday morning. It was lying in the breakwater, and was very much decomposed. It was removed to the Morgue. No marks of violence were found upon it.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, as the propeller Annie Laurie, Capt. Myers, was rounding a point in the river at the foot of Fulton street, she ran into a fleet of five canal-boats, from Lockport, loaded with grain. One of them, the Guile, owned by G. B. Martin, of Lockport, and having on board 6,000 bushels of corn, was instantly sunk. The four other boats were more or less damaged, none seriously.

Mr. W. D. Ingraham writes from Parker, Kansas, stating that an organization has been formed for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of the aborigines collected from the different tribes, in the principal towns and cities of the North and East. They have secured the services of about fifty men, women, and children, belonging to nearly as many tribes, who will appear in the dress of their fathers, and be armed in primitive fashion. They are warranted not to scalp the audiences. They take their ponies with them, but will travel by rail, starting North during the present week.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He was in Buffalo last Thursday and Friday, examining the elevators and freight depots. His object in coming to this city is to obtain facts regarding transportation, and the business men will undoubtedly accord him the necessary privileges and aid him all in their power. He is stopping at the Sherman House.

Two bank-thieves made an unsuccessful effort to swindle the banks of LaCrosse out of a large sum of money last Thursday. They presented letters of introduction from a firm in Chicago, and, after depositing a draft for $7,000, requested an advance. The demand created suspicion, and an offer to telegraph to this city for information frightened them off. The police attempted to catch them, but they managed to leave town clandestinely.

A sudden death occurred in H. H. Haight's billiard hall, No. 222 West Madison street, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A man named Charles Reiners came in with two friends. All three had been drinking, but not excessively. Soon after entering the hall Reiners said he had a sharp pain in his chest, and went into a cellar-way to get a drink. Soon after a heavy thud was heard, and upon some one going into the cellar-way, Reiners was found at the foot of the stairs, rigid in death. Dr. Williams was at once called, who said that the man had died from apoplexy. This opinion was concurred in by Dr. Bell and others. The body was removed to rooms occupied by deceased at the corner of State and Twelfth streets, in the rear of his saloon. Reiners was a single man, about 40 years old, and was possessed of a comfortable fortune. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

AN IOWA RAILROAD.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., June 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, from Cedar Rapids to this place, was completed to-day, and trains have commenced running. H.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Seventy-five Democrats of this city, George E. Pugh among the number, have signed a call for a meeting in this city to endorse the recent Allen County resolutions.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—BEEVES—The ruling of this week's market has been unusual. On Thursday the market opened quietly, with a good attendance of local buyers and a few Eastern dealers, who supplied their wants, paying for natives the prices current last week, and for Texans and Cherokees full ¼c per lb off from last week. Sales of the day reached 1,200 head, fully the average number disposed of on opening day. On Friday there was a good representation from New York and the East, but the market did not show any marked degree of activity, buyers not being disposed to pay the prices asked, and business was confined mostly to Eastern dealers and local buyers. Sales to-day did not number many more than on Thursday. Yesterday the attendance was also good, as usual, dealers from all sections being present. There was some holding off, but finally buyers took hold, and the morning's trade was a lively one. The supply numbers 1,500 head short of last week, and of an average quality much inferior. Embraced in the receipts are a large number of Texans and Cherokees, which sold at very low prices. Western markets are overstocked with them, and the large proportion of them slightly depressed the market here. On natives the market rules fully as high as last week's prices. The following is a table of comparative values, as indicating the main ruling of the market:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	$6.75@7.25	$6.87@7.25
Extras	6.50@7.75	6.50@6.75
First quality	6.00@6.25	6.00@6.37
Second quality	5.25@5.75	5.50@6.00
Third quality	4.75@5.25	5.00@5.50
Inferior	4.25@4.75	4.50@4.75

MILCH COWS—With a limited supply and corresponding demand this branch of trade has ruled dull. Late in the week about 3 car-loads were received, which were taken by local dealers at from $45.00 to $75.00, which is the range of prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts about 25 loads in excess of last week, and of better quality. A moderate business has been done, the local and Eastern demand being fair. Sheep, $5.00@5.34; lambs, 9@11c.

HORSES—The supply has been fully as large as last week, and a slight improvement in the demand has been experienced.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 29.—PASSED DOWN—Props Jay Gould, Plymouth, Araxes, D. M. Wilson, Fay and barges; barks Austin, Two Fannies, Golden West, Lafrinier; schrs Bridgewater, P. B. Locke, Dolphin, Emma Hutchinson, E. Hems, Montmorency, Atlanta, Nicholson; barks Wall, Exchange, A. B. Moore, John Rice, William Grandy, Escanaba, Southwest, Dashing Wave, Belle Brown, H. J. Webb, Maumee Valley, Mary, Collins, King Sisters, Annie Mulvey, Senator Blood, Mary Hattie.

PASSED UP—Props Shickaluna, Passaic, Sarnia, Winslow, Vienna, Cuba, Glasgow and barges, Estabrook and barges, Tempest and barges, St. Albans; bark T. B. Rice; schrs Dick Summers, D. S. Austin, Nevada, James Joy, Portland, Noyes, Mary H. Moss, Thomas Quayle, C. P. Merrick, Oak Leaf, Newsboy, Selkirk.

WIND—East.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, June 29.—The prop Storm arrived to-day towing the canal-boat Milwaukee from St. Louis, both loaded with pig iron for Chicago. The steamer Katie arrived towing the canal-boat Metropolis from Chillicothe with corn for Chicago. The canal-boat Leviathan was towed up from Peru with corn for Chicago. The prop Storm, towing the canal-boat Milwaukee, both with pig iron for Chicago, and the Metropolis and Leviathan, both with corn for Chicago, all passed into the canal. [Wind and wave propitious and prospects generally favorable.] The Parson Brownlow, with lumber for Chillicothe, and the Hercules, with lumber for Peoria, passed out.

Four feet and two inches of water reported on the Kickapoo bar. Eight feet and eight inches on the mitersill of Lock 15.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

Opening of the American Department—The Department a Failure—The Cause to Which This Is to Be Assigned—Pawning the National Honor to Pay Election Bills.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: The American Department of the Exhibition was opened yesterday, not because it was completely ready or because it was full, but because an end must be put to all provisional condition. So a day was fixed and the articles on hand placed into as good order as possible, and yesterday about noon, Mr. Schultz and his Assistant Commissioners, with Mr. Jay, walked through the transept, court, and avenues, and the public was allowed to circulate in those so long barricaded quarters. Somebody, it cannot be discovered who, had posted a notice on the outside of the "Rural American School House" calling a meeting at that misnamed edifice, as if a public meeting in Austria was a thing which a man might call with perfect freedom; and so, though I could find no information as to who had issued the call, or on what permission or authority it was based, and no one, so far as I could hear, favored any buncombe or display under the circumstances, the majority of the Americans here, each, perhaps, unwilling to appear less patriotic than his neighbor, assembled in the school house with a number of curious outsiders, and "had a meeting." Mr. Jay and the Commissioners were there, it seemed to me, rather to prevent the originators of the motion from turning it into something like the early meetings of exhibitors. The company sang, meeting-fashion, that absurd parody on "God Save the Queen" which we call "America," and then Mr. Jay introduced Mr. Hoyt, the school "expert," who, in a very sensible speech, which did not at all compliment the operators of the school-house scheme on their success, discharged the obligation of the occasion. After a few humorous words from Mr. Schultz the company dispersed, except a few of the musically-disposed, who remained singing "America." I heard a Yankee girl remark as she passed out, "There's a lot of young deacons there, and they'll sing all day!" So we left them singing, the policemen at the door wondering, and all the passers-by stopping for an instant to see what new exhibition of the oddities of the "American folk" it might be.

The exhibition, perhaps, would not have been complete without this trait of our "folk." We have always a supply of buncombe on hand, and even after the disgrace of such an officer as this Exhibition has brought to light, we can find self-conceit enough to bring together and congratulate ourselves that we are not as these wretched monarchical sinners are. After making ourselves a spectacle to all the world here assembled, we can find assurance to come together and sing praise that we are what we are; perhaps some who participated felt a cause of rejoicing in the fact that the exhibition was not as disastrous as it might have been, and of thankfulness that the dishonor was mitigated if the disgrace was not avoided. That the exhibition is a failure, or in any degree a representation of American industry, a disgraceful failure when compared with the pretensions we put forward and the demonstrations we have made, is no subject of doubt, though some of the apologists of the old Commission, whose powers of comparison are small, still maintain that it is a success, and some, from a more patriotic motive, not wishing "to discourage the American people," take a genial view of it, and think it is on the whole not so bad. In comparison with what we should have done if we did anything, it is beyond any contesting a bad failure, and is made to appear worse even than it is by the exaggerated pretensions we made in our claims for more space. All we have would have been put into the portion of the main building assigned to us, and we have actually entirely abandoned one of the avenues built by us, and in the other the vacant spaces and bare walls are more than all the space occupied even on the most liberal allowance. We have thrown away nearly $40,000 in building what we would now be glad to be rid of.

The causes of this failure lie far back, and deserve noting. They cannot be pushed off on Gen. Van Buren, still less on Mr. Meyer, his trusted instrument. It is not even to be put on the tardy appropriation by Congress, but lies in the appointment of a man as chief of the Commission in whom, whatever may be his position in reference to the corruption of the Commission, the business of the community had no confidence. He was not known as fitted for the position in any way, and I have the evidence of several eminent Americans now here, largely interested in the industrial resources of the country, that the nomination of Gen. Van Buren was regarded as a positive bar to the success of our exhibition, and dampened at once every disposition which might have existed to take part in it. The subsequent appointment of assistants was a continuance of bad omen, and Gen. Van Buren's subsequently proved incompetence was sufficiently indicated in advance by his first action in reference to the affairs of the exhibition. It is whispered that Gov. Fish wished to be rid of Mr. Van Buren's claim to some other foreign appointment by thrusting him on the Vienna Exhibition. Does any one believe that if Gen. Grant had appointed Mr. Beckwith, or Gen. Sherman, or even Gen. McClellan to the place of Chief Commissioner, that there would have been any such distrust of the fate of the American Department? If the most fit man had been selected, would not only the Congressional appropriation have been a matter of comparative facility, but would not the whole industrial interest of the country at once have been enlisted in behalf of an undertaking in which the Government had shown the highest and most patriotic interest? I think that I cannot be mistaken in the concurrence of opinion on these points expressed by Americans in Vienna.

But still failure was not disgrace, and, as we have always failed comparatively, we might be content to accept the rule, and go on failing. The testimony of the investigation will show on whom the immediate responsibility of the corruption must lie; but one thing is clear—that the moment Gen. VanBuren appointed his staff the intrigues began. There were maneuvers for the positions, others for medals; and there are many people who, last autumn, even, predicted a job in the management of the whole affair. Under the circumstances, were the chances of the exhibition increased by the unlimited liberty given by Government to Gen. Van Buren to manage the matter as he liked and appoint what agents he liked? Had the Government no policy in the matter, no views on the repute of its representatives here? I am personally no friend of Mr. Jay and no indorser of his views on respectability, or his standard of dignity, and I may have some harsher comments to make on his course if they seem called for, but I must say that he was, from the beginning, alive to the possible results of such appointments, and that he made proper and timely remarks on the same in the proper quarters, and that the scandal would have been averted if his warnings had been attended to. It was impossible that, as an American, he should not feel the worse than absurdity of appointing a Commission, of which the chief executive agents should be Viennese Israelites. Mr. Jay knew, too, the personal standing of the late Viennese citizens, and that it was not such as would redound to the honor of the United States, which selected them. It is certainly not a subject of accusation that he made all the efforts in his power to avert what he justly conceived to be a discredit to his country. If, in his efforts to exclude these men, he precipitated the scandal which is matter of history, the fault is not his, but that of the Government which would not pay attention to his warnings, and persisted in sending Mr. Meyer after the charges against him were known in Washington.

Mr. Jay's justification, or the reverse, must be found in the documents he then forwarded to the Government; but the charges Gen. Van Buren has made against him of plotting his (Van Buren's) overthrow are utterly devoid of any proof in the facts of the investigation. I am able to declare, from constant knowledge of everything that passed before the investigating commission, and of the expressed opinions of Messrs. Jay and McElrath, that every effort was made by them to protect Gen. Van Buren from the consequences of the investigation; that they were long in believing he was in any way cognizant of what Meyer & Co. had been guilty of, and that Mr. Jay showed a determination to turn inquiry even away from him, and was only unable to do so through Gen. Van Buren's obstinate support of Meyer, without the slightest regard to the evidence adduced, and his evident determination to stand or fall with him. Meyer has declared, under the most solemn sanction, that Van Buren knew and approved all the acts which have been the ground of the accusation. Van Buren indorses the purity and uprightness of Meyer, and maintains his confidence in him unabated. Is there a sane man who, in view of these facts, can accept the charge of conspiracy against Mr. Jay? As for Mr. McElrath, all who know him, know him to be honest beyond temptation, and just beyond any personal influence. I, who saw him daily during the investigation, can testify that Gen. Van Buren could have had no more sincere and upright friend to conduct the investigation than Mr. McElrath, and if he has accepted any testimony against the late Chief Commissioner, or recommended any action adverse to his credit, it has been against all the opinions he held before the investigation, and in strong antagonism to all his inclinations. Both Mr. Jay and Mr. McElrath would have accepted any course that would have purged the Commission and left Gen. Van Buren free from the least censure if he had permitted such a course. He has a right to repel accusation, but he has no right whatever to cast imputations on men who have performed a most unwelcome public obligation with complete integrity and patriotism.

Mr. Jay as adviser of the investigation has only done his simple duty; he has no responsibility for the result. Meyer, if he be the culprit, is not responsible to public opinion, but to Mr. Van Buren. The latter as utterly incompetent (to give it the most charitable interpretation), and is no more so, but those are responsible who urged on him the acceptance of the position. After all, is Gen. Grant, on whom the final responsibility must lie, anything more than the agent and creature of a rotten system in which our public men have all grown up, of pawning the public credit and national honor to pay election bills? Is this whole scandal anything more than the natural consequence of our plan of government? Nobody has done anything unusual in our Administration, and why should anybody be specially disgraced because it has happened where the whole world saw it? It is the people who govern the nation; the people have only themselves to blame for the disgrace, and as that is only a sentimental disaster, we shall soon console ourselves for it. For the commercial damage we have done ourselves we must compensate ourselves as best we can. Our exhibition will not be a total failure, but will show in net result more than that of some nations which occupy much larger space. Our rooms look, to the casual observer, very meagre and ridiculous; but to a scientific visitor there will be enough for long study. Our parlor organs have attracted already much attraction from amateurs, and I was present the other day when the organist of the Emperor tried one with great delight. His encomiums were enthusiastic. Our firearms, our wines, school appliances, and especially photography, are well represented; but, as a whole, they make a very poor show. The mechanical contribution will, however, carry off the palm in this group. In no other is there anything like our labor-saving apparatus. I might almost absolutely say, in no other is there any novelty; and I shall not excite too much anticipation by saying that the novel applications of mechanical power in our little portion of the mechanical hall surpass those in all the other departments put together. We owe the fullness of this department to the fact that our engineer, Mr. Pickering, is an able practical mechanic, and commanded the confidence of the mechanical community. Could a similar result have failed to obtain a similar fitness in the Chief Commissioner?

VIENNA, June 11, 1873. W. J. STILLMAN.

A Contrast — Wheatland and Long Branch.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

When James Buchanan was President of the United States he occasionally, but not very often,—for he had old-fashioned ideas of duty,—paid a visit to his modest home at Wheatland, and who will forget it that has ever enjoyed its genial hospitality? It was the abode of intelligence, and moderation, and kindness, not only to the parlor visitor, but (what was very impressive) to the poor turnpike wayfarers, who knew when their benefactor was at home, and were sure of his charity. No retinue of lackeys followed him—no trail of private secretaries, and cooks, and engineers, and gardeners. He paid his Lancaster market bills out of his own pocket. This was the case in what our Republican friends are fond of calling the bad old times of Democracy. What the condition of things now is, our readers may learn from the following extract from the Washington correspondence of a well-informed New York journal:

"Gen. O. E. Babcock, engineer in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, Colonel of Engineers United States Army, and Private Secretary to the President, started from this city to-day for Long Branch, taking with him a number of gardeners, who are to be used in putting the grounds and garden about the President's seaside residence in order. These men are part of the force employed here to take care of the public grounds; and while it may be economical, so far as the President's pocket is concerned, to take them away from their work here, it is expensive for the Government. Not only will their pay run on as if at work here, but the cost of transporting them to Long Branch will be charged to the Executive contingent fund.

"But this is not the only abuse which the President tolerates in this connection. Nearly all of the household servants, the cooks, butlers, etc., who are paid by the Government for service in the Executive Mansion, are taken to Long Branch every season, and in this way the Seaside White House is run out of the funds provided solely and only for the Washington White House.

"These are well known facts here."

Nast's Return from Europe.

From the Morris (N. J.) Republican.

Mr. Thomas Nast returned to his home in Morristown on Saturday evening last, having been absent on his trip to England almost three months. He returns greatly improved in health and spirits, but by the advice of his physicians will refrain a little longer from his work of drawing. During his trip he has entirely given up all work, so much so as to be able to say he never drew a sketch or used his pencil in drawing once all the time he was away. Although on his departure he proposed visiting the continent, he was so pleasantly received in England that he did not go abroad from there, but leaves that for a future visit. As certain rumors have been afloat that Mr. Nast had made arrangements with English publishers to illustrate a paper for them and reside in England, we are permitted by Mr. Nast to state that he has concluded no such arrangements. Offers have been made to illustrate a paper which will be published in London in the interest of the Reform party, and is to be edited by Mr. Jenkins, the author of the celebrated "Ginx's Baby," which offers are very liberal, and tempt Mr. Nast to leave this country. At the same time he has an offer from a new illustrated department, with an interest, which latter offer, it is hoped, he will accept, and so be left with us on this side of the water. Until he concludes a final arrangement with one or the other of these offers, it is not probable that we shall enjoy any of Mr. Nast's inimitable cartoons, although he admits that the Indian war tempts him strongly.

A Married Woman in Indiana Cuts Her Throat, and the Body is Rescued with Difficulty from Bloodhounds.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A horrible and sad suicide occurred at Laconia, in Harrison County, Ind., Friday afternoon. The wife of Mr. Lewis Miller had been an invalid for the past eight months, and, besides, had been afflicted with trouble of a domestic character. On the above-named afternoon she went out into the yard, and, being absent a longer time than usual, her brother, Walter L. Critchlow, went in search of her. Not finding her in the yard, he went into the smoke-house, and a ghastly sight met his eyes. His sister was lying on the floor with her throat cut, the jugular vein being severed, and the warm blood gushing out from the wound. Two blood-hounds that were on the place were crouched by the body, licking up the blood that was copiously flowing from the wound. As soon as Mr. Critchlow could recover from his horror, he raised his sister in his arms. She was still breathing, but died in a few seconds. The blood-hounds having had a taste of the blood, were, as is their nature, infuriated and ravenous, and it was only after the greatest exertions that Mr. Critchlow could get away with the body of his unfortunate sister, they savagely following him up and snapping and biting at him. It is stated by some that Mrs. Miller, for some time past, has given evidence of insanity, and the supposition is that she was insane when she committed the horrible act. The wound was inflicted with a carving-knife, which she had concealed about her person.

Legislative Fun.

From the New York Tribune.

A little fun goes further in a Legislative Assembly than anywhere else in the world. A paper-bullet well-thrown will sometimes make its thrower the hero of the moment among our Albany law-givers. The closing scenes of our Congresses are marked with the most wonderful capers, whose stupidity is only less remarkable than the appreciation of the audience and actors. There is perhaps not so much active horse-play in the House of Commons, and yet a very trifling thing will stir its members up to laughter. A short while ago, when Mr. Hughes was speaking, Mr. Auberon Herbert placed a glass of water on the bench behind him, on which the orator sat down, breaking the glass and moistening a considerable expanse of trouser. The House cheered lustily.

DEATH.

REINERS—Of disease of the heart, Charles Reiners, aged 41 years and 4 months.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of State and Twelfth-sts., Monday, June 30, at 1 p. m. Friends respectfully invited.

AUCTION SALES.

Important to Cigar-Dealers.

Over ninety thousand imported Havana cigars, of the finest brands, seized by Customs officers, are to be sold by the United States Marshal, at Custom House, at Louisville, at 11 a. m., on Thursday, July 3, 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

First Great Sale,

BY AUCTION,

OF

FIVE ACRES,

TO BE SOLD IN LOTS,

On Tuesday Afternoon, July 1,

At 3 o'clock, on the Ground,

SITUATED NEAR THE

NORTHWESTERN CAR WORKS,

Being Block 4 in Morton's Subdivision, E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East. Eleven lots, fronting north on Chicago-av. Thirteen lots, fronting west on Hamlin-av. Thirteen lots, fronting east on Ridgeway-av., and eleven lots, fronting south on West Huron-st., only two blocks distant from Central Park and the great improvements of the Northwestern Car Works, less than two minutes' walk from the Central Park Depot.

These lots are situated in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and no better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a pleasant home at your own price.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot at time of sale.

Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN of cars will start from Wells-st. depot at 2 o'clock p. m. on day of sale, stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock p. m., for the convenience of those desiring to attend the sale.

A mammoth tent will be erected on the ground for the comfort of all present.

Plats and information furnished by

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,

87 MARKET-ST.

GENTEEL

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

AT THE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE,

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

On Wednesday Morning, July 2,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Consisting of Body Brussels Carpets, Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

OF

14 CHOICE

BOULEVARD LOTS,

FRONTING ON

CHICAGO-AV. and FRY-ST.,

THURSDAY, JULY 3, '73,

At 3 o'clock p.m., on the ground.

Being subdivision of Lots 68 and 69 in McIlroy's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 1, Town 39, north of Range 13, east, situated near Humboldt Park and Humboldt Park Boulevard, and are easy of access to the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, passing directly through the property. These lots are very desirable for residences, and situated in a district where property is increasing in value, they present excellent advantages for an investment.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave Madison-st. Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., at 2 o'clock on day of sale, stopping at North Halsted-st. and Western-av., returning at 5 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE—Purchasers to assume a mortgage of from $65 to $150 on each lot, with 8 per cent interest: balance one-third cash and two equal payments in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest.

Title perfect. A DEPOSIT of $50 will be required on each lot.

The accommodations are ample for all who wish to attend the sale, or take a FREE RIDE and view the improvements in that locality. For plats and other information apply to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Tuesday Morning, July 1

AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

We shall offer at auction a fine line of CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Also a very attractive line of Men's and Boys' Felt, Linen, and Straw HATS, to close.

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and Shade HATS and BONNETS.

300 doz. Gents' White Merino UNDERSHIRTS.

Dress Goods, White Goods, Notions, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

At 11 o'clock—50 rolls Ingrain CARPETS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

THE AUCTION SALE

OF THE

Bankrupt St[illegible]

Of C. B. BURGER & CO. will be [illegible] and closed out on WEDNESDAY [illegible] at 9½ a. m. This sale will comprise assorted

BOOTS AND SHO[illegible]

Our catalogue will include 600 Cas[illegible] best grades of goods direct from [illegible] turers.

GEO. P. GORE & [illegible]

68 & 70 Wabash-av., Auctio[illegible]

AT AUCTION

SPECIAL SALE OF

Flint Glassware

(HAS ARRIVED).

1,500 Pkgs. of Assorted Flint Glassware
10 Casks of Liverpool Ware.
10 Crates English W. G. Crockery.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 3, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., [illegible]

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

The entire Fixtures of a

SALOON & BOARDING HOUSE

AT AUCTION,

AT NO. 232 SHERMAN-ST.,

TUESDAY, JULY 1, at [illegible] consisting of Tables, Chairs, [illegible] Fixtures, Shelving, [illegible]

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.